PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 18 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
19th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,052
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	6,007
13th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
13th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,204
30th "	SOMALI	4,754
7th May	SICILIA	5,702
14th "	NALDERA	156,75
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,200
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea" Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 90 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
5th April	MASHOBRA	8,238
26th May	MANDALLA	8,146

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
19th "	VARDA	Basra direct,
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	20th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Ap

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. KAMAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sangee Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Siam Maru	G. Kondo	30th Mar.	10th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Canada Maru	W. Miura	29th April	10th May;
India Maru	R. Yano	3rd April.	14th May;

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 14TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	49,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,866,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. STEWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,402
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
H. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,663
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,337

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BUELEIGH, Kt.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Gooculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-3-21	59,76,250

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year or for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISH 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 59,806,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tainan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 42, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostoki
Harbin	Peking	Yiotio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road. Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Buildings,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short term deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Rate Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethe Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies hook to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for its special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

KAR & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chofs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering a speciality.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors & Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barns—Kapr—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kesar Spoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists Made in London

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquites Re. 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided so the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.

The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export & Import Co.,
[Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

ZANGI Pen Rs, 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As, 2, Red, Green or Purple, As, 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17-19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
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THE

Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort

PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS
"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns .. Rs. 53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags Single Layer .. „ 38-8
Do. do. do. Double do. .. „ 51-8
Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality .. .. „ 33-0

Up country Orders by V. P. P.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,
20, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4008. Telegrams "ARACO."

MOST IMPORTANT

Striped Shirtings'

Shirts

Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
Twill Shirts. Superior Quality „ 2-4 „
Do. Medium „ „ 2-1 „

Special discounts to wholesale Traders only.

PLEASE WRITE

The Shanghavi Stores
Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.

Have You Tried
THE **LEVER** SAFETY PEN ?

A MARVELLOUS PEN AT A LOW PRICE.

This style of Pen is made to fill by section, direct from an ink bottle. Raise the lever, and you have the pen to write. The point cover is screwed pattern—non leaking. Fitted with 14 ct gold nib. Length over all (open) 6½ ins. (closed) 5 ins. Best British make, with large chased vulcanite holder. NOTHING TO BEAT IT FOR QUALITY AND PRICE

Rs. 4-0 each. *Wholesale*: Rs. 40-0 Dozen.
WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR OFFICE REQUISITES—

V. S. BHAT & Co,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.

India's National Cure FOR Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all other Fevers.

Madon Sons & Co.,
Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay.

Sold Everywhere.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.,

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time,

Offices— Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,
Workshop:— Sandhurst Bridge,
BOMBAY—4.

For the Well-dressed Man

NOWHERE

Will you find a better and more varied selection of SHIRTS, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SILKS AND CASHMERES, in fact everything from a collar stud to a dress suit, than at——

Open to all.

O. S. CASSIM BROS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. APOLLO BUNDER.

AAS 199

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Crude Oil Engines
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Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION!

SAFE
SIMPLE &
RELIABLE
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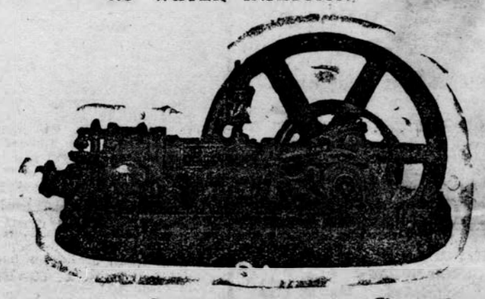

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SAME
DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder. BOMBAY

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sindh Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Special for March.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

Afternoon Lounge Suits, Nut Brown Serge, Fine quality Rs. 85
Smart Lounge Suits of Superfine Navy Serge Rs. 75,80, 85
Stylish Suits of Nut Brown Fancy Herring-Bone Serge Rs. 85.
Summer-Weight Flannel Suits, in Navy Dark Green, with neat White Stripes .. .. .. Rs. 59-8
Officers' Khaki Wool Uniforms, Very Special Rs. 55 & 85.
Gent's. Smart Blazers of Light weight Navy Flannel, with neat White and Red Stripes, with Gilt Buttons Rs. 30 each.
Useful Sports Coats of Flecked Tweed Rs. 19 only.
Knicker Breeches of Serviceable Tweeds Rs. 14-8 only.
Serviceable Business Suits of White Drill (2 Pieces) .. .. Rs. 10, 12, & 14.
Dressy Business Hot Weather Suits in Serviceable Tussores (2 Pieces) .. .. .. Rs. 10 to 30 per suit.
Parsee and Hindu Long Coats of strong Benares Cord Silk .. .. Rs. 14-8 each.
Hindu Long Coats of Gandhi White Khadi (Defies the Dhoby) .. .. Unlined Rs. 7-8 each.
Smart Neglige Mercerised Shirts, White Ground with Effective Black and Coloured Stripes .. .. Rs. 5-8 each.
Neat Business Shirts of Striped Cambric Rs. 3 each.
Fine Texture Cream Silk Shirts, Guaranteed to wash and wear well .. .. Rs. 9 each.
Super-Twill Tennis Shirts .. .. .. Rs. 2-8 & 2-14.
Soft Collars of white Twill, Fine Drill and Silk As. 5 to Re 1 each
Gent's. Pyjama Suits of Fine Quality Cotton, with Smart Stripes from .. .. .. Rs. 5-8 per suit.

THE LEADING TAILORS—

Asoka Swadeshi Stores
LIMITED
(TAILORING DEPARTMENT)
ASOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET
BOMBAY No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
„ „ Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
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Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds. £10,00,000
Total Assets. £23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,
PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE
has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers *viz*; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.
SOLD BY
H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.
Sittaram Buildings.
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Alwaysuse our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA.

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also styes, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)

MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY

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RADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and record the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accounts, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Combined Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS MULDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENVELOPE IMPORTANT HOME IN DUSTRY. ENVELOPE MAKING Folding and Gumming cutting machines are provided with special stencils are provided with machine to facilitate the work and are supplied free of cost. Price Rs. Fifteen only Ex. our godown. Particulars on one anna stamp. THE INDUSTRIAL TRADING & MFG. CO. of Western India, Mumnavad-Ahmedabad. R 2706

RUNNING CONCERN name, shop, office imported goods, Agencies, Furniture. Best chance for starting business. Profits guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2756

NON-COOPERATION AND KHILAFAT CALENDAR.—We thankfully acknowledge receipt of a nice "National Calendar" for the current year from the National Book Depot of Gowalmandi, Lahore. The Calendar besides containing the portraits of all the Indian patriots and national heroes, has been specially designed representing in its centre the figure of "Bharat Meta" with the Swaraj flag in her hand presenting a garland to Mahatma Gandhi for his signal services to the country in general and Khilafat cause in particular, and visualising the departed great leaders of India showering their benediction upon him. It is nicely printed on art paper of 23 by 36 size in two colours and priced at Annas 12 only.—("A. B. Patrika", Calcutta.) It is really nice thing for decoration and representation. No Indian house should be without it.—("Kesari".) C8745

LOST.

LOST—On the night of the 20th between the Majestic Hotel and Wodehouse Road Bridge, an ENGAGEMENT RING set with three Rubies and six Diamonds. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to the MANAGER of the Majestic Hotel. R2790

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER for a Commercial School to teach upto Matriculation, preference shall be given to a Hindi knowing man. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY the Rashtriya Vyaparik Jain Vidyalaya, Kotah. (Rajputana). R2763

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By English Firm Expert STENO-TYPIST. Salary upto Rs. 100. with prospects. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1950, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8753

WANTED—Second and Third ENGINEERS for Government Steam Trawler. Apply DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Customs House, Bombay. C8776

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY require experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good salary paid to competent man. Apply stating full particulars. C8697

WANTED—An ANGLO-INDIAN or EUROPEAN CASTER for Monotype Machines. Apply with copies of testimonials to SIND OBSERVER AND MERCANTILE PRESS, LTD., Bunder Road, Karachi. R2792

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent and hardworking TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1956. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2396

WANTED—A competent NURSE for Mussoorie for a month or more. Apply personally to MADHAVDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2795

WANTED—A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, qualified from one of the Medical Schools, for a Mofussil Hospital. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2779

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines. Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENGINEER on Rs. 50—3—65 and a COOLY on Rs. 20 for the Steam Disinfector at the J. J. Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital. C8773

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position in any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as an ENGINEER in P. W. D. Roads and Buildings, or Railways, by a young graduate of about 33 years, possessing active habits and Roorkee Engineering Class Training with nearly ten years practical experience as an Engineer in various branches. Please correspond with Box No. 1957 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8776

A young man, well experienced in exports and imports of various goods and having resided in Japan for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently, seeks a responsible position in a respectable firm as a manager or sub-manager. Best references. Please apply Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2781

WANTED

WANTED.—Wallwork's SELF-INKING CLOTH STAMPING MACHINE, Pulley 12in. diametre. State price and particulars to Box No. 1955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2794

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709 (B), Calcutta. C8780

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

WANTED for new imported line at popular prices of Motor Bicycles, Motor attachment, and Bicycles adult and juvenile, reliable, energetic territorial distributors and local agents. Mofussil correspondence invited. Box No. 1952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2762

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

ONE COMPLETE COTTON GINNING FACTORY of 12 ginning machines with engine and boiler is available for sale. Apply to. T. L. SINGH & Co., Panipat. R 2773

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks, 3, 5, 12 H. P. Price Rs. 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively. SUNDERDAS & Co., Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2703

JUST received a few very attractive grain leather, covered Trial Cases. Different styles and sizes. Price from Rs. 125 to 450 each. Indispensable to Ophthalmic Surgeons, Opticians and Travelling Agents. BALIWALLA AND HOMI, Opticians. Opp. Whiteaway's Fort, and 219, Kalbadevi Road. R2775

THORNYCROFT 4½ ton rebuilt (War Department Model) Lorry, fitter with vaporiser for kerosine consumption and hinged open sided cotton bale body, only recently taken over, Rs. 16,000 or near offer. May be seen and tested by appointment. Apply Box No. 1958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8779

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100, Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days,...	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case. Fine ...	160
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours Rs. 110, ...	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100, Empire 2, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief, ...	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	360
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy ...	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size, ...	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25. At Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire:—HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazagon. R2791

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajaubhai Mehirally Khaiwick. R2556

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET spacious bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar, R2782

TO BE LET; for respectable Hindus, newly built building, Centre Road, Kamatipura Corner, 11th and 12th Lane, 1 minute from tramway with shops, motor-garages and three floors with electric lights and all family-comforts. R 8664

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R8699

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMPRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8606

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

THE Public are advised that owing to shortage of coal, no extra trains can be run to and from Bombay at Easter and no extra accommodation can be provided on ordinary trains.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921. C8742

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 25th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 28th instant, (Easter Monday), being Public Holidays, the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The stores will however be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 26th instant, from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. C8763

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror (Canadian	8500	21st March	Montreal
Inventor Canadian	8500	26th	Vancouver
Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, LAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT, BEING DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

Business under entire Indian Management with Indian Capital, Indian Labour and dealing in Shellac, which is the monopoly of India

Expected Dividend 36 per cent. a year. An adinterim Dividend of 10 per cent. already paid after only three months manufacturing work at the start.

CAPITAL=RUPEES FIVE LAKHS.

Each share valued at Rs. 10 only of which Rs. 5 to be paid with application and Rs. 5 to be paid on allotment, also an admission fee of Rs. 1 only payable by each shareholder at the time of application.

The Company has a strong Board of Directors containing Merchants experienced in shellac under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E. Member of Council of State.

USES OF SHELLAC

LOCAL—As cement and in making bangles, toys, parts of turnery works, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts of swords, painted pottery, ornamentation of ivory or metalware, manufacture of grinding stones etc., etc.

FOREIGN—Making of electric insulators in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, micanites, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oil cloth, boot polish, corundum emery wheels, and as a primary constituent in varnishes and polishes, etc., etc.

SHELLAC—Is a necessity in *Peace Time*, being an essential ingredient for articles of everyday use and it is a necessity in *War Time* being an essential ingredient of war material, and what is more it is grown and manufactured *solely* in *India*, while extensively in demand in *America, Europe* and *Japan*. The total *Export* to foreign countries is worth about *Four Crores* a year and is gradually on the increase.

The Share list closes on the 15th April.

Telegram: Laesen, Calcutta.

SEN BROTHERS, LTD., *Managing Agents*, 55-58 *Ezra Street, Calcutta.*

FORD AUTOMOBILE (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT and REPAIR SERVICE STATION of Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., will be CLOSED on the 31st March and 1st April next, for purpose of the Annual Stock-taking. C8744

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m., which will be delivered over to them in due course (except on Saturdays).
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. C8556

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcaldine—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRACE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Sputhanian—MAGICAL MAID	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessamer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0,	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch m a h, 5 years, 14-0,	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.
For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State. C8739

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—An efficient and experienced HEAD CLERK for the Traffic Manager's Office of the above Railway. Only those who have actually worked in Railway Traffic Offices and who have experience in station duties as well, need apply with copies of testimonials, giving age, nationality and full particulars of previous experience, before the 25th instant to the TRAFFIC MANAGER. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Kurduvadi, 17-3-21. C8748

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Ratna Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8648

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE.

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—55in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.

Butterworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.
All looms up to 43in., at £20-0-0 each.
All looms from 45-48in., at £22-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £25-10-0 each.

3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.

1 Pirn winding machine by Rt. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £1-0-0 each.

6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.

3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.

2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.

1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.

3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bushed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.

1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.

100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.

14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full shedded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.

5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.

1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £250-0-0.

Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.

50 per cent. cash on acceptance of order, balance against documents in London.
Communicate with:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS,
78, Portland Street, Manchester.
Telegraphic Address:
SURFACE, MANCHESTER.
Codes, Bentleys. C8556

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS AND SHEDS FOR FACTORIES.

TOUCHING Delvle Road, Parel, near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills.
Apply,
KUEMPEL SETNA & NOWROSJI CO.,
9-10, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay. R2734

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY. C 1866

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Elierman and Buckmill Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Acra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. 1922

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified limestone, containing over 96 per cent. Calcium Carbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 30, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.
M. OBAIDULLAH, B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer,
Bhopal. C. I. 8638

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

PLEASE NOTE instructions have been received from the Board of Directors owing to the further increase in costs to increase the price of gas eight annas per 1000 cubic feet after the reading of meter indices at the end of March for gas consumed in April, 1921, and onwards.

C8766

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

(RECLAMATION BRANCH.)

WITH reference to advertisement calling for tenders for the supply of Oregon Pine Timber the date of receipt of tenders is put off to noon (S.T.) the 9th April, 1921. C8778

NOTICE.

LET it be known to all that the partnership business of HAJI MOHOMED RAFI & SONS now running in the name of HAJI MOHOMED RAFI BUKHSH ELLAHI, Bombay of which Haji Mohomed Rafi and Abdul Hadi were partners is dessolved and is being wound up.

HAJI MOHOMED RAFI.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th 26th and 28 instant those days being Public Holidays (Holi and Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March, 1921. C8714

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ALL the consignees of Lumber and Rice per S. S. "ATAKAMARU" are hereby informed that the steamer is due to arrive in Bombay Harbour on or about the 23rd instant.

AGENTS.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
192, Hornby Road, Bombay.

C8754

WANTED

A Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Municipal Dispensary of Belgaum on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 75 by a biennial increment of Rs. 5 with free quarters.

Applications with testimonials should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st April, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJEE.
President,
Belgaum Municipality.

Municipal Office, Belgaum.
Dated 1st March, 1921. C8578

THE POWAI ESTATE.

MANGO CONTRACT 1921.

TENDERS will be received by the Owners of the Powai Estate for the right of taking Mango fruits from the 8 villages of the said Powai Estate (each village separately) upto 2 p.m. on the 25th March, 1921, at the Head Office of the Estate at 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The Powai Estate gardens have been celebrated for centuries and in our own times. Powai Mangoes were continuously sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in England. Paspoli one of the villages of Powai is the corruption of the Sanscrit name "Pushpawali" roses of flowers.

C8685

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUWALDAT R. PILANI, a Certified Share Broker in the Old Stock Exchange has lost or mislaid share certificates in respect of two shares bearing Nos. 588 and 736 and standing in the Company's Register in the names of Nowroji M. Dumashia and Husseinbhoy Ahammedbhoy respectively. Any member of the public coming into possession of the said share certificates is requested to hand over the same to our client at his place of business at Dalal Street. The Public are hereby warned against transferring alienating or otherwise dealing with the said share certificates.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1921.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.

C8785 Attorneys for Jawaldat R Pilani.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARMDASHANKER HARJIVAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without references to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 151, 307, 308, 385, 388, New Nos. 13655, 13654, 13685, 13829, 19891, 13893, 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204 to 207 and New Survey No. 7049, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3688 (10c), Street No. 21 B B, all which premises are situate at Sleater Road leading to Grant Road Railway Station, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by private proposed Road belonging to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjiwalla, on the West and North by the land of Maneckji Edulji Contractor and on the South by the land demised to Leslie Crawford.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1921.

J. S. LAM,
for Messrs. Shroff and Vachha,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C8782

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AFTER the failure of the monsoon I issued a warning to the public in October last that the utmost economy must be exercised in the use of water and I specially requested private individuals to abstain from using water for the maintenance of large areas of grass in private residences. I am happy to be able to thank the majority of citizens of Bombay for responding to my appeal, but I notice that in a good many cases pipe water is still being used for the maintenance of ornamental grass, especially in the Malabar and Cumballa Hill localities. I desire to point out that water can only be used for such purposes at the cost of discomfort and ill health to those resident in less favoured localities and would ask all responsible to see that the use of pipe water for the maintenance of grass plots and trees should be discontinued until the break of the next monsoon. It is not anticipated that the supply available will be materially less at any period upto the 15th June than it is at present but the demands on it are bound to increase during the next two months.

Two of the Municipal lakes Vehar and Tulsi are supplying only one quarter of the normal supply and no increase in pressure or extension of the hours of supply is possible. The utmost economy is still necessary and care must in especial be taken to close all taps immediately after drawing water especially those on the ground floor.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1921. C8784

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JETHMAL NARANDAS THACKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property which he the said Jethmal Narandas has contracted to purchase from Mr. R. N. Koravalla, who has leased the same from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 303, Hornby Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that land situate on the West side of Laburnum Road in the City and Island and sub-registration District of Bombay and standing on Plot No. 63 of Gamdevi Estate together with the building standing thereon withall fixtures and fittings and the garden which hereditaments and premises have been computed to contain 757 square yards or thereabouts and are bounded on North-east by Laburnum Road on the North-West by Plot No. 64 of Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased to Rustomji Nuserwanji Kerawalla on the South-east by Plot No. 120 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Syed Moostakal Iv Didasalli and on the South West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and is assessed by the Collecfor of land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7316 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2807 and 2808 parts of and Street Nos 2 and 3 parts of and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

Dated this 22nd day of March 1921.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
C8783 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Pirozshah Bomanji Jijibhoy, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the North-East side of the Wodehouse Bridge Road on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine decimal ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 6, Wodehouse Road Estate, on the South East by the proposed Police Lines Site, on the South by Wodehouse Road No. 1 and on the North-West by the Wodehouse Bridge Road aforesaid, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 5, Wodehouse Bridge Road, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9561 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1306 (8), Street No. 4G.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser'sSolicitors.

C8779

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land denoted under No. 116 in a certain plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Colaba, together with the messuages, bungalows, out-houses and structures standing thereon known as Belle View, situate at Matheran, in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three acres and ten gunthas and four annas or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property now or late of P. G. Singhani, on the North and West by public road, on the South by the property now or late of Adenwalla, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C8769

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1919.

WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE ... Plaintiff
vs.
J. S FERNANDES ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1921, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or oart called Vengandor of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 261, New Nos. 3590 and 3947, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 1-1497, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 645 and 146 and now under G Ward Nos. 4870 and 4871 and Street Nos. 198 and 199, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhaoo and partly by that of Dadabhai Parsee, on the West partly by the property of the Church of Salvacio and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Babul Janardhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C8523

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVLAL GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, originally of Bhownagar but at the time of his death residing at Ghat Kopar ..... Deceased.

Bai NARMADA, widow of the said Shivlal Girdharlal Mehta, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, originally of Bhownagar, at present residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this eighteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of March, 1921.

Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C8775

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HOOSEIN LOOKMANJI DAWOODI VORA, late of Bombay (by caste Mahomedan), Vora Inhabitant, a Workman ..... Deceased.

DAIAMBAI, widow of Abdul Hoosein Lookmanji, Dawoodi Vora, of Bombay (by caste Mahomedan), Vora Inhabitant (doing household affairs), residing at Doctor Street in House No. 149-153, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twelfth day of March **in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.**

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.

The 12th day of March, 1921.

DAIAMBAI, Widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.

8772

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD

MANILAL MANSION,
Bentinck Road, Bombay, No. 2.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SONI MORARJI HARJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed ..... Deceased.

KHIABAI, widow of Soni Morarji Harji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at DeSouza Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.

The 12th day of March, 1921.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C8774

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Anandji Gopaldas at his shop at New Bardan Gully, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhimji Govalji:—

10 bales, each 2,000 yards, Hessian Cloth, 40 inches 8 ounces, contract No. 266 of 23/9/1920 January shipment.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed Luggage, etc., at Bori Bunder, will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA NEAR BOMBAY-POONA ROAD AND AT ABOUT 5 MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner a large bungalow formerly known as Bhaskerrao contractors Bunglow and situate near the Bombay-Poona Road at Lonavla about 5 minutes walk from the Lonavla Station and behind the Bungalow of the late Justice Ranade.

The Land admeasures about two thousand and nine hundred square yards on which full royalty has been paid and the structures thereon are a paka built main bungalow consisting of five large rooms, a big verandah, two separate baths and outhouses consisting of a verandah and three large rooms, besides two guests rooms, and bath and two large Court yards, also large stables.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale and inspection of Bunglow, also copies of plan can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:

(1) Re. Insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand—one safe with stand, mehta box, electric table fan.

(2) Re. Insolvent Lakhamshi Damjee & Co.—chairs, cupboards, table, cabinet, lemon oil tins, office clock, chairs, roll top, desk, etc.

(3) Re. Insolvent J. J. Wilkinsons.—Trunk, books, photo frames, bottles, toys, suit case, etc.

(4) Re. Kaduri Ibrahim Hillali's—one rice horse called "Gold Cup."

By order of the office concerned:—
One case metal buttons.

By order of the manufacturers:—
15 cases enamelware such as basins, bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of the parties concerned:—
200 pieces Long Cloth No. 84000 and 85000.
4 bales Check.
1 bale coloured Mulmul.
1 bale Woollen Blankets.
3 pieces Satin Drill.
10 cases assorted Biscuits.

Property of Lieut.-Col. A. Colman and Col. A. C. Watson:—
4 tranks of clothes and one bundle of clothes.
One Bay Waler horse, 8 years of age, heights 15¾.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TALLOW MERCHANTS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 30 TONS OF TALLOW.

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in pursuant to the decree made on the 15th instant in the Suit No. 3248 of 1920, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd. vs. Robinson Hammond and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, Sankli Street, opposite Byculla Fire Brigade in the godown of Sizing Material Co., Ltd., the following:—

30 tons (about) Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of large lot of corks, glass bottles etc., at Gowli Moholla Chuckla.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3651 of 1919 Bai Zoolikabai v/s Hawabai and others Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will This Day WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1921 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Gowli Moholla, Chuckla in the Improvement Trust Chawl the stock-in-trade of the business carried on by Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim deceased in the name of Haji Ebrahim Fazal consisting of a large lot of corks, glass bottles etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH MARCH 1921, AT RAFIYA MANZIL, WODE HOUSE ROAD, FORT, AT 2-30 P.M.

Under instructions from Mrs. M. Anderson, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-morrow THURSDAY, the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction at the above place at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, electric hall and table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, single and double iron cots, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas folding arm easy chairs, fancy teapoys, folding screens, marble top tables, rich door purdahs, enamelled and zinc bath tubs, verandah chicks, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 82, Lamington Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, F P household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese vases, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washing tables, almirah, bedsteads, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Captain P Bouvet.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jairaj House, 2nd Floor, south side, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, old China, Brass and Dutch works, typewriter, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. B. Morris.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORT, CHURCH GATE STREET, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG BANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All that piecce or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with buildings standing thereon situatte at Cawasji Patel St. Fort, containing by admeasurement about 477 1/3 sq. yds. registered under Collector's Old No. 194, New No. 5053, Old Survey No. 429, New Survey No. 9353, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A Nos. 1479/81 and Street No. 14, 16-1, 18-20 and bounded on North by property of Dhanjibhai Jehangir Davar on South, property of Hamabai widow of Nusserwanji Cursetji Dady and Jamsetji C. Dady on the East by Cawasji Patel St., and on the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Pereira and Diwan, Solicitors for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING, FISH, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 a.m. (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur Ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road, and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial toddy from the trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee Reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water fro mtank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting Shingadas in Fulkatank at Ma[illegible]ga, Waterhob Khelaka Khada at Sion Kolwari Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering cyster shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main, etc.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G., Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S T) at "Rachel" Lodge Apollo Bunder next to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. J. BENNETT, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, electric [illegible] lamps and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table orna-

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

ments, teapoys, writing tables glass [illegible] book cases, single iron cots mirror almyrah dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box cloth and gown presses headed door and window chicks, marble top tables teapoys cane sofa and chairs etc., etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the rooms, by order of Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Agents The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—

On account and risk of the Estate of the late Mr. Gigraj Jaganath.

161 Bales Twill check No. 611 26in. by 24 yds. by 4 lbs. 80 pieces per bale.

167 Bales Black Dobby cloth No. 705, 24in. by 24 yds. by 4 lbs. 80 pieces per bale.

On account and risk of Mr. Premchand Chandidas.

5 Bales Hunting Twill chadders No. 10 in. 44in. by 88in. by 7/8 lbs. 400 pieces each.

On account and risk of Mr. Khushalda's Damoder.

7 Bales Bleached Dobby 60 pes. each 25in. by 24 yds. by 4½ lbs.

3 Bales Bleached Dobby 60 pes. each No. 1494½.

32 Bales Bleached Dobby 60 pes. each. No. 1525½.

11 Bales Bleached Dobby 60 pes. each. Nos. 99, 999 and Nos. 19, 99, 99.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MODY KHANA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, attorneys for Mr. Shamsudin Tajbhoy Messrs. BENNETT & CO., this day WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Dayabhoy Maganlal the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Modykhana Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153, square yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 2071, Street Nos. 176 to 178, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 650 New No. 5879 old survey No. 1065 and 1070 and new survey No. 8585, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Atmaram on or towards the south partly by the Kayakhanna Masjid and partly by the property of Abdool Aziz and Bai Manji and partly by the property of Messrs. Moosa Mapla Malbari on or towards the East by Modikhana Street on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas attorneys for Mr. Samsudin Tajbhoy or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red, Re. 1-8 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus' Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Re. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
(Dept Eye.) 6186

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind Pharmacopoeia
MAKARADHWAJA
Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold
7 doses Re. 1, 30 dose Rs. 3.
1 tola Rs. 16.
(Packing and Postage Free.)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"Makaradhwaja" pamphlet sent free.

Makaradhwaja Store.
256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.
(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the genuine MAKARADHWAJA.)

...MENTS.

...ELSIOR

...atre of Varieties.

Twice nightly 9-45

...LL VARIETY BILL

First Time in Bombay

COLYER

and

HODSON

...cluding Con Colyer the popular Bandman Comedian in a

MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

PATHE GAZETTE

First Time In Bombay

THE LANGDONS

Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance.

Popular prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8

Booking at the Theatre.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

TO-NIGHT

and typical mythological production

SHANI PRABHAV

Vividly depicting the influences to the stars over the action of human beings.

SEE it To-night

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra show on Bank holidays at 2-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK

another Hindi production

VIKRAM SATVA PARIKSHA

a sequel to Shani Prabhav.

Second Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

(Further 6 parts—6,000 feet.)

Is bound to prove a winner. The story is entertaining and contains much dramatic action, which is well carried out by a notable cast. There is consolation for the spectator in the fact that the usual mysterious individual that inhabits most serials is missing.—The cast is headed by King Baggot, who acts convincingly as an eminent and wealthy criminologist. It is necessary for him to take a different role in each episode and in each characterization he exhibits exceptional ability.

THE SERIAL HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY HAILED A SUCCESS IN ITS VERY FIRST WEEK!

As the dive waiter! the old sea dog the East Indian Swami; the crook; the detective! the miner; the escaped convict and as a stoker, there is little resemblance to Sheldon Stosle, gentleman of leisure who persues crooks because of his interest in scientiffe criminology:

In "The Hawk's Trail" KING BAGGOT has raised the standard of serial acting higher than it has ever been in the past. so it is with good reason that this super feature is called "the first serial de luxe."

THIS SECOND WEEK IS A WEEK OF REVELATIONS!

It is a Serial Story in 15 Episodes, full of punch, vivacity, action, mystery and romance.

"The Hawk's Trail."

"Don't miss the daintiest, loveliest woman that ever appeared in a serial. See Grace Darmond, playing with KING BAGGOT in "The Hawk's Trail."

Two Prize Shows to-day at ; 3 and 5 p m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

A Comedy in the Programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ANITA STEWART"

IN

The Great Drury Lane Drama

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

YOU have never seen ANITA STEWART at her greatest until you have seen her as Madge, the whimsical, loving, hard-riding waif from the Kentucky Hills.

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

Friday 25th March

at 3; 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

'EAST LYNNE'

Saturday 26th March

3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Last Days of Pompeii"

Sunday 27th March

3, 4 30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Mysteries of Paris"

Monday 28th March

4, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.

"Romeo and Juliet"

Tuesday 29th March

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Mysteries of Paris"

Wednesday 30th March

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.

"Sorrows of Satan"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"Where There's a Will

A Drama of Thrills

featuring

LUCIAN ALBERT

The Strong Man SANSONIA

The Rival to MACISTE

No. 13 LANCE PRIVATE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his greatest Three Reel-Comedy

A Hilarious burlesque of Charlie in the trenches

"SHOULDER ARMS"

3 Reels of indescribable humour and terrific finish when CHARLIE captures THE KAISER.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAEACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Special Holidays Programme

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRIUMPH LOVE

IN 7 REEL

PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR

THRILLS LOVE HIGH TENSION DRAMA

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World

Next Week

PATHE SERIAL

ROUTH ROLAND

IN

ROUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME

5, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 and Sunday 3-30 5.15, p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The brilliant and Exceedingly funny Military Comedy

"BILLETED"

By F. T. Jersee and H. M. Harwood.

TO-MORROW THUR. 24th NIGHT

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

An original romantic play in 4 Acts

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

Sat. 26th Special Matinee

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

SAT. NIGHT.

By Special Request

The successful comedy in 3 Acts :

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH".

From the Savoy Theatre

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.

Prices:—Night at 9-45 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1

PLANS OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Cinema Programme

To-day & Thurs. at 6-30 p.m.

GOOD FRIDAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The successful 5 Reel Photo-Play :

"THE PAGAN GOD"

An exciting drama in which an American diplomat joins a Mongolian revolt and falls under the spell of an Oriental Enchantress.

USUAL PRICES.

NOTICE :— There will be no BANDMAN COMEDY CO.'S performance on GOOD FRIDAY. But the usual Cinema Programme will be shown at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A POWERFUL PICTURE

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS OFFER

A MILLION DOLLAR FITZMAURICE PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE

"On With The Dance"

The story concerns the adventures of a little, pretty Russian girl, suddenly left an orphan amid the luxury of New York's smart set. Her encounters with men, good and bad, her temporary yeilding to the lure of a "soft life," and her final redemption in the big crisis provide and absorbing plot that held the interest of last night's audience every momont,

A HEART APPEALING STORY OF A BUTTERFLY GIRL!

"On With The Dance"

(6 Reels—6,000 Feet.)

It tells a story of intense heart-appeal. It has been filmed against the ever-fascinating background of New York life grave and gay. Mr. Fitzmaurice has penetrated to the heart of the metropolis. Never before have such intimate glimpses been given of its real character and spirit. Pretty, vivacious Mae Murray, often called "the spirit of the dance," and that super-polished actor, David Powell, are the featured players. The cast is above the ordinary.

THIS WEEK!

The picture has been lavishly staged, sumptuously gowned. It is a Paramount Artcraft—that assures you of the finest kind of production. And an exceptionably able supporting cast enact the minor roles.

STARRING MAE MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL.

"On With The Dance"

Is a big picture—big in story, big in stars, big in production.

It is the strangely thrilling romance of a Russian dancer in America. A story of passions that veer on to tragedy, and of human beings who love and struggle and finally win happiness. A story of Life, teeming with drama, filled with suspense.

A lovely Two-Reel Comey in the Programme.

To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 18th March, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	100
" " Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Small demand	—	8 06
Sakels — — —	—	15 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — noon call		
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	—	11 81
July	—	12 25
Oct.	—	12 70
Mar.	—	11 38
July	—	11 79

London, 18th March 1921

Rentes 3%	—	58 XD
Bar Silver Spot	—	32 5/8
" 2 months hence ..	—	32 1/8
Little Indian Buying ..	—	steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate		7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	—	6 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	—	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans ..	—	5 3/4
7 day market loans ..	—	5 1/2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, 21st March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
Mar	7.64
April	—
May	7.70
June	—
July	7.82
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8.03
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb	—

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 21st March 1921

May	11 83
July	12 26
October	12 76

Liverpool, 21st March 1921

	To-day's Prices.
March	7 73
May	7 85
July	8 00
October	8 17

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 18th March 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	83 000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	27.000
" " to France and Continent	—	45.000
" " to Japan ..	—	30.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	—	1,387,000
" " at Interior Ports	—	1,604000

New York, 18th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	20 000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	3.000
" " to Continent	—	1.000
Futures at New York May	—	11.64
" " July	—	12 12
Futures at New York Oct	—	12 5x
Spot Cotton at New York ..	—	11.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	—	11.00
Futures at New Orleans May.	—	11.20
" " July	—	11.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	5.11.10
Demand Bills	—	3 90 87
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	—	99 1/2
" " Foreign	—	56 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London, 18th March 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	30,000
" Imports	30,000
" Stock	1119000
Actual Weekly Sales	19,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers Cloth	49/-

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th March 1921

	To-days prices
M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good Fine ..	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	—
" " Fine	—
" Broach Good	6.40
" " Fully Good ..	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" Sunde, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good ..	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 18th March, 1921

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	13/55
April	13/40
May	13/30
June	13/25
July	13/49
Aug.	13/53
Sep.	13/70
Oct.	13/90
Nov	13/15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, 18th March, 1921
March	7 61
April	7 60
May	7 71
June	7 78
July	7 83
August	7 92
September	7 95
October	8 00
November	8 03
December	8.06
January	8 09
February	8 2

Tone:—Quiet but Steady. Manchester Market.—Steady. No Improvement.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th March, 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 69
April	—
May	7 75
June	—
July	7 89
Aug	7 96
Sep	—
Oct	8 06
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	—
Feb	—

London, 21st March, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	—	—1/3 3/4 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	—	—33 5/8 Quiet
Bar Gold—	—	—104/10 Quiet

WHEAT.

London, 18th March 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs.	—	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	—	£72/6
AUSTRALIAN—	—	£85 Quoted
Karachi Barley	—	£70 Quoted
Argentine	—	£73 Quoted

SHARES.

Chartered Bank ..	—	£14 1/2
Hongkong " ..	—	£26 XD
National " ..	—	£26 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 18th March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/s Quoted	—	£16 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	—	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	—	£14 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED :—		
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship m/s	—	£19 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—	—	Inactive
LINSEED, Argentine (La Hlata) m/s Rosier	—	£25 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/s Sellers	—	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED :—m/s Quoted	—	£7 1/2

METALS.

London, 18th March 1921.

English best Selected Copper	—	£67/8 Corrugated
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	£68 1/8 Sheets
Copper Braziers ..	—	£114
Yellow Metal ..	—	£10 1/2
Hard Spelter ..	—	£20
Corrugated Sheets ..	—	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs .. — £56 38

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 ..	—	£71 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	—	£77 1/2
War Loans 5% 1929/47 ..	—	£86 5/8
Consols 2½%	—	£47 3/4
Rupee Paper 5%	—	£35 ..
Indian Stock—4% Sterling Loans	—	£58 1/4
Government Securities 3½	—	£48 1/4

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May .. 11 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. .. 1/-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet and about 2000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday last.

The forward market remains closed except for the settlement of old contracts.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 40 hours ending 6 p. m., on 21st March 1921.

Cotton	—	20351 Bales.
Wheat	—	5577 Cwts.
Linseed	—	620 "
Rape, etc.	—	33 "
Gingellyseed	—	1138 "
Poppyseed	—	Nil "
Groundnuts	—	1487 "
Castorseed	—	309 "
Rice	—	161862 "
Myrabollyms	—	4362 "
Cottonseed	—	5748 "
Mowraseed	—	Nil "
Gram	—	625 "
Juwar	—	2911 "
Masur	—	Nil "
Barley	—	324 "
Bajra	—	3137 "
Coal	—	3096 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 20/10.

Bars Silver Ready Rs. 39/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 9/16.

D. D. on London 1/3 5/8.

3 M/st. D. A. 1/4 1/8.

D. D. on Paris Frcs. 355.

3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 390.

T. T. on Japan.

60 D/st. D. P.

American Cross rate $3.01 7/8.

Paris Cross rate Frcs. 56.30.

London Silver Spot D. 33 5/8.

London Silver Forward D. 33.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 78.

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.

4 per cent. Conversio nLoan 68.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 55/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 63.

6 per. cent. Port Trust due 1930 6.9

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1920-49 96.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

SHARES.

The Market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

The probability of fifty per cent. duty on the export of Germany has stirred up the values of German Dyes. The Alizarine Colours from Germany are very popular and they have advanced their values in last two days. German Alizarine which was ruling about 240 per cwt. in the last week has gone up to Rs. 300 per cwt. As regards other Colours we have to report that they are not affected as Alizarine, Congo-Red has not advanced in rates but the ruling prices are firm. General market was fairly active and stockists are getting advantage of the development.

Quotations :—

Alizarine (Ger Rs. 300 per cwt.

Alizarine I. P. Rs. 850 per cask.

Congo-Red Rs. 4 to 4/12/0 per lb.

Magenta Crystals Rs 17 per lb.

Direct Green Rs. 9 per lb.

Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.

Methyl Violet Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.

Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.

Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.

Crysophinine Rs. 7 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

March 22.

The quotations are as follows :—

Healds, Rs. 3-4.0.

Reeds, Rs. 0-4-6.

Roller Cloth, Rs. 9.

Sizing Flan, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

Clearer Cloth, Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

Slubbings (Jap) Rs. 50.

Fillets (Eng) Rs. 1-18.

Warpers (Eng) Rs. 120 Rs. 150.

Pockers No. 4 Rs. 65 Rs. 80.

Picking Bands Rs. 2-9.

Conical Pirri 5" (Eng) Rs. 23.

Conical Pirri (Jap) Rs. 11.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

March, 22.

Demand for starches, especially for sago and farino was maintained. Other starches have no fluctuations. Pearl maize keeping steady at Rs. 26 per cwt.

Dyeing Chemical swithnessed little fluctuations. Sodium, Bleeching had no demand. Caustic soda slightly advanced further. Potash chlorate evidenced agreat demand from Madras Presidency. Magnesium Chloride continued fairly in demand.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The market to-day has been quiet and a bouday feeling has prevailed. There was very little inquiry for coal shares and practically nothing was reported in Jute section. Cotton snares were firm and improved towards the close with buyers of Dunbar at rate 340 and Kesorams at rate 14. The Miscellaneous section generally was dull. The following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Baraboni 13-12, Bansjorah 17-6, Burrakur 30, Neetooria 12-4, New Kesurgarh 7, Karanpura 14-14, South Govindpur 8.

Jute :—Bally 159, Caledonian 399, Craig 6-8, Empire 45-8 Ex Divd and 46 s.l., Howrah 39-4, Kamarhatty 770, Kelvin 680 x.d., Lansdowne 291-8, Union 603 and 620 sl.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United 7-2, Agra United (pref) 74, Assam Saws 8-12, British India Corporation 10 and (Defd) 12-12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8-12, Calcutta Industrial Bank 6-4 discount, Dunbar Cotton Mills 340, Frank Ross and Coy (Calcutta) 14-8, Indo Burma Tin 3-12, Kesboram Cotton 14, Kumardhubi Engineering 17-8, Marshall Sons (India) 7-8 and 7-12 sl., Russa Engineering 96, Steel Products 13, Tata Industrial Bank 1-4 prem, Tinnevelly Textiles 14.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 55-14 and small lots at 56-4. War Bonds short loans at 99-12, 1925 at 99 and 1928 at 99 and 1930 at 100-4 per cent.

A Calcutta message of March 21 says :—Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfers one shilling three and half pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence.

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Letters should be written on one

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

LAND ACQUISITION AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a talk-talk from Governmental halls and bureaucratic circles that Bombay within a period of five years, under the regime of Sir George Lloyd, will be a premier city in Asia and the second town in the Empire. These tonorous platitudes regarding the development of Bombay, including the suburban area, truly sound like a flourish of trumpets, but the real issue will be judged by the show of fair play and justice that will be done by the authorities. The development of Bombay with suburbs is estimated to involve an expenditure of 20 crores of rupees, still, it is an anomally to find that such a vital problem of development is a reserved subject entirely under the control of the Ommipotent and omniscient triumvirate of Sir Lawlless Heper, Messrs. Monie and Carter, who evidently, have no permanent interest vested in India. That the Indian element must needs be represented in the development board was a general cry and therefore, very recently a poor attempt is made to appoint a few Indians on the advisory board, but, I presume no definite powers are given them. Such an important problem of housing more than a million people is a non-votable subject, and a seal of silence is set on the tongue of the new councillors. Thus the attentions are likely to be manifold. I, therefore, propose to discuss briefly a few important points, which require timely and judicious action on the part of the authorities.

Like a sword of Damocles, acquisition of land has become a source of terror to every land-holder in suburbs. One does not know at what moment the bomb-shell of his little plot of land being acquired will burst, and what award will be published by the bounteous Government. If the Government in so acquiring the land intend to prevent profiteering, one should have no legitimate reason to complain, but after the development of the acquired land, if the same sort of profiteering with an accelerated force were to continue by Government itself, every land holder would bitterly resent. But, the policy of the Government passes all comprehension, since the question of development is to be treated with the utmost secrecy. An adequate compensation for the vast tracts of lands already acquired, would engulf the revenue of even a well-financed Government, and bring it to the verge of bankruptcy. For example, nearly 3,000 acres of land has been recently acquired in Vankola and Ville Parle, which alone would require more than 7 crores, at an average rate of Rs. 1½ per sq. yd.; thus the whole sum of 2 crores that has been set aside for the cost of acquisition would be swallowed up by one locality only. But this, I am afraid, will not be the compensation offered by the Government, and consequently, hundreds of Christians and land-holders, who counted all their life savings in land only, will be ruined in facing such a financial calamity.

Again, hundreds of acres of lands are being acquired for the last two years, yet there is no development, no alignment of roads and even no awards published for the land acquired. When the Town-Planning Act was put on the statute-book, especially for Salsette, we were given to understand that it would prove a panacea for all these evils, and verily it would have been had it been worked in conjunction with popular representatives.

Very recently, his Excellency during his speech at a banquet-hall was pathetically touched to find that the co-operative societies in Salsette have not yet made much headway and proceeded to enumerate three main difficulties in their way, (1) the supply of land, (2) supply of building materials, (3) lack of businesslike management. But, I know of several housing societies members of which are too eager to put their cottages, yet are unable to do so, mainly because of the first difficulty. His Excellency says, the first difficulty is solved by our assistance, yet I venture to state on mostreliable information that the Government have been impeding the progress at every step firstly by trotting out their familiar fad of helping none but co-partnership housing societies—which is principally a Western idea not at all acceptable to an Indian mind that wants an independent house, and secondly by withholding giving possession of acquired land to the societies for months and months together.

The second and third difficulties are mostly the fabrications of a bureaucratic mind. I may assure his Excellency that apprehensions in these directions are needless.

Furthermore, it has been stated that a sum of 5 lakhs has been set aside for advancing loans to the Cooperative societies, but last year's figures show that only three-quarters of the budgeted amount was given as a loan. I wish, this year a full advantage is offered by an impartial distribution of loan to the societies needing such help.

If his Excellency wants to further the cause of such societies, by deeds not words, may appeal to him to help in:—

(a) expediting the land being handed to the societies that have applied for acquisition.

(b) reducing the development charges which it is understood the development department is going to levy from the societies at the rate of Re. 1 and more per sq yd., unless the road water and drainage facilities are fully available the proposed charge is rather heavy.

(c) removing the prejudice that prevails against the ownership societies as, co-partnership societies are not popular and attractive.

(d) preventing the department from making any profit from genuine builders.

"Instead of exercising great economy by inviting the opinion of experts in India on drainage, the Government have as reported formulated a scheme and sent to England for approval there by experts, who perhaps know very little of the currents either of the creek or of the western foreshore. A huge amount that will be lavishly squandered only in consulting experts would have been better saved.

During the last three years—decidedly before the in-coming of the present housing expert Governor—more than a dozen T. P. Schemes were declared, and money has been collected in advance from landlord concerned, still, it is curious that none but two have been completed. And now, that the prices of materials have advanced considerably, the completion of roads and schemes would require an additional sum. This, I am afraid, the same landlords will have to unjustly bear. This delay has caused many a people made through knee-deep mud in monsoons, to reach their houses. His Excellency however, was very flamboyant in his speech regarding these schemes, hence let me hope something substantial will result soon.

Some of the suburbs have no pipe-water supply whereas, the rest which have a supply, get the water which is condemned for drinking purposes in Bombay, in as muchas, the water in the three lakes namely Tulsi, Vihar and Powai (save Pansa) is not filtered and consequently can not be said to be thoroughly immune from infectious germs. This should be remedied soon and coupled with enhanced facilities of water supply.

I fervently hope, our present Governor who claims that his dreams have not been in vain, should diligently hasten to remedy some of these evils, and he would surely return home with the satisfaction that he has striven not in vain.—Yours, etc.,

H. M. DESAI.

Santa Cruz.

CHAOTIC BUSINESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, In your issue of the 15th inst., appears the notice of the Congress Exchange Sub-Committee's meeting called for the 20th March 1921, to consider the situation caused by the present trade depression, as I opine it, not the fall in Exchange. I shall be most pleased to hear that they can come to a working arrangement, whereby trade is revived, and Exchange appreciated, but I also ask that all those concerned should bear in mind that the essential things are:—

(a) to find a way out of the present situation;

(b) the same situation as we have here is also the situation in other parts of the world;

(c) leave Government's action out of the discussion, as it is more than a debateable point whether their policy, either financial or exchange, has had anything to do with the present situation;

(d) Insist that a fair offer is cabled to the Board of Trade, London, but also insist that immediate steps are taken to register all out-standing drafts and the following details:—

1.—Date the order was given;
2.—Terms of the order;
3.—Details of the draft;
4.—Take possesion of the draft.

(e) Once the draft is passed by the Committee as having a right to the protection of commerce, the consignee should, in all ways, be protected, legal and otherwise.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will keep the proceedings of this Committee well before your readers. I admit I am afraid that some of the harsh things which have already been said have not improved matters, and that, at the meeting, human nature and a desire to hit back may overcome reason.—Yours, etc.,

KHIMCHAND A. MEHTA.

March 15.
25, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

THE COURAGEOUS OUT-SPOKENNESS MR. HASAN IMAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All honour to Mr. Hasan Imam who as the spokesman of the Indian Khilafat Delegation while welcoming the Turkish delegates had the courage to say "If Thrace was refused to Turkey, India would ask to get out of the British Empire, or would be another Ireland within the empire." The feelings of the Indians have been ascertained and this last insult, the so-called parting concessions offered to Turkey, which are in fact so many fetters binding the hands and feet of a great and glorious nation, like the proverbial last straw, has broken the camel's back. If Mr. Lloyd George had nothing better to offer to the Turks why were Messrs. Chotani, Imam, and Ansari invited posthaste to make a journey of 7,000 miles? A simple communique setting forth the much advertised and loudly trumpeted terms, despatched to them individually and requesting their opinion would have sufficed. Your morning contemporary in an outburst of enthusiasm on account of the magnanimity of the Allies publishes the present concessions side by side with the terms of the treaty of Sevres and labours hard to prove that the revised terms are great and valuable concessions. May we, the benighted and half civilized denizens of this unhappy land, ask the oracle of Bori Bunder how Turkey is benefited by the Chairmanship of the Dardanelles Commission and two votes when there are the votes of the representatives of England, France, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece to be taken into account. A little bird whispers to mbe that each of the representatives of the big powers will have two votes and the small powers one, so that there will be nine powerful voices drowning the plaintive pleadings of the wretched president of this Comical Commission. The Germans have been accused of not understanding the mentality of other people but have the British rulers after 170 years succeeded in understanding the mentality of the Indians and other Asiatics? If they still persist in continuing this suicidal policy of driving the Muslims of the whole world, and Hindu fellow citizens, into sullen resentment and despair for the sake of 5 million Greeks who never did them any good, then with the most mournful forebodings, I venture to state that disastrous days are drawing near which God forbid.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28 Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, March 21.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report of the Amritsar Congress of 1919, is not yet out. Usually the report of any particular Congress session is out on the eve of the next session. That is a long period no doubt: but that too has been exceeded this time and we are not in receipt of the Report of the Amritsar Congress of 1919, though we are far advanced into the year 1921. Will the Hon. Secretaries be up and doing and see to the early publication of the Report?

May I suggest, that henceforward the report should not be delayed beyond six months after the session of the Congress!—Yours, etc.,

M. D. TEMBE,
M.A., LL.B.

Satara, March 20.

RAILWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The budget of 1921-22 has actually caused a panic in the hearts of the public. Not only are the taxes increased, but needless and superfluous taxations and duties are levied. I do not understand why gems, jewels, jewellery, marble stones, pearls, horses, etc., are not considered as luxuries. If duties are levied on these things, then they will not at all affect the poor classes. The Government must impose and increase taxation in such a way as not to crush or increase the difficulties of the middle and poor classes. Besides, there are several ways and means of increasing the revenue without interfering with the comforts of the poor classes. Strictest economy should be observed in all items of expenditure and the military expenditure should also be curtailed.

The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway have also created a cause of anxiety by increasing the fares for season tickets by 15 per cent. from the next month, for such a heavy increase will tell very heavy upon the labourers who are mostly travelling by this line. It is true that on account of increases allowed to the employees and on account of the rise in the cost of the necessary materials and things, the expenditure has increased but it would be quite advisable if, in order to meet this rise, the fares of third class passengers, is increased by 10 per cent. only. At the same time economy should be observed in all details of expenditure. I do not understand why the authorities have permanently employed several supervisors on local trains on a salary of about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month to see that the doors of the carriages are shut by the passengers. Why are they paid so highly for such a trifling work which even the porters can do? If there is any necessity, the front and the rear guards can very well attend to this matter, but I presume it is not necessary for the number of trains is being increased and when this is done, no one will stand at the door. Even now, I do not think it is risky for if I mistake not, not a single accident has occurred by standing at the door. Since the footboards are cut off all throughout, it is quite needless to keep such a highly paid staff and unnecessarily waste public moneys.

I sincerely hope and trust, my humble suggestions will meet with the kind approval of the Government and the Railway authorities.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. KALIANIWALA.

Parel, March 21.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the report under the heading "Swarajya Sabha Volunteers' Splendid Work", published to-day in your issue, I beg to say that there is an error in noting that the medal was presented to the proprietor of the film for their patriotic collaboration of the occasion. The fact was that the medal was not presented to the proprietor of the film, but to the proprietor of the Imperial Cinema (Mr. Yusufali Lotia) and the manager of the Imperial Cinema (Mr. Agha) and that the proprietor of the film was given due honour on the stage. You will please therefore correct the error.—Yours, etc.,

ISHWARLAL LALLOOBHAI KAJI.

Bombay, March 22.

LORD READING'S CHANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know how your suggestion of a conference with Lord Reading on his arrival here will be received by the general non-cooperating public. Anyone who has read the speeches of the Viceroy-Designate since his appointment, must have been impressed by his Lordship's genuine anxiety to do justice to India. But, Heaven forbid, that we compromise our position at this psychological moment in our anxiety to give him a fair trial. It cannot be conceived that his Lordship is unconscious of the unprecedented agitation that is raging in India at the present time and that Gandhi is leading India to-day. It is up to him, therefore, if he is really earnest about his work in India, to invite Gandhi and know at first hand what India wants and what her conception of justice is. But under no circumstances should the offer of a conference proceed from us.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. MANKAR.

Bombay, March 21.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of your remarks on "Lord Reading's Chance" in your paper's issue of 21st March, you write to say that it would be a grave error if the non-cooperators fail to lay their views before Lord Reading. You, therefore, suggest therein that the Indian case should be laid before his Lordship in its entirety, either in the form of a statement or preferably in a conference between his Lordship on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi and other Congressmen on the other. You support your suggestion with arguments which may seem to be sound to a well-meaning neutral but a non-cooperator like my humble self will be really surprised to see that the proposal of having negotiations with the Government officials should proceed from you. No doubt, non-cooperators went to give Lord Reading a fair chance and if Mr. Gandhi and his followers are sincerely invited to a round-table conference, I assure you, Sir, the offer will not be hastily rejected. I recognise that it will be a purely negative proceeding on our part. Lord Reading appears from his speeches to be sincere about doing justice to this unfortunate country. Then let him very properly take this move as soon as he lands here and from Mr. Gandhi, try to understand for himself our exact demands. India expects, as "The Nation" writes, something more than mere words, however gracious. The reason why you have not yet heard of any preparations on our part to place our views before his Lordship is that we do not believe that it is possible for even the Lord Chief Justice of England, under the present system of Government, to give us full justice. Moreover a real non-cooperator will certainly not like this mendicant policy of waiting upon Lord Reading in a deputation, uninvited. It was finally discarded at Nagpur by the Congress and, we believe, a war, though passive and non-violent, has been declared upon the present Government. It is quite possible that his Lordship will try to have some sort of compromise, for he cannot avoid it at this stage, but it would be suicidal on the part of Mr. Gandhi or the Congress to accept such small crumbs. It is our clear duty to go on peacefully with our present programme of Non-Cooperation till full Swarajya is established, and hence to boycott Lord Reading for the present. The utterances of Lord Reading as a private gentleman and his actions as the Viceroy of India are at once different from each other. Of course, it remains for his Lordship to decide whether India should remain in the British Commonwealth or whether she should be a second and a greater Irish Republic and that is, Sir, in my opinion, Lord Reading's chance.—Yours, etc.,

RAJARAM VYANKATESH NADKARNI,

March 22.

CHARGE ON FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

TO BE ENHANCED FROM APRIL 1.

In view of the fall in rupee-sterling exchange the Government of India have decided to increase the charge on foreign telegrams to Europe from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 a word. The cable rates to all other countries in telegraphic communication with India have also been revised on the same exchange basis as that adopted in the case of the rate to Europe. The enhanced rates will be brought into effect from the 1st April 1921.

MADRAS CENSUS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 22.

The provisional result of the census taken last Friday give for the city of Madras a populaton of 522,707. Of this total 249,921 are females and 2,727,86 are males. At the Census of 1911 the population of the city was 518,660 of whom 252,195 were females and 286,465 males, thus for the decade justended, there is an increase of 4,047 in poulation.

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"F" 1⅜x1 inches

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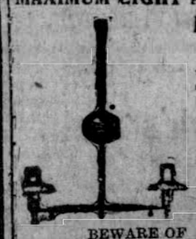

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COUNCIL PROROGUED.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES CONSIDERED.

MULSHI PETA SCHEME.

MR. GUPTE'S MOTION FOR SUSPENSION FAILS.

Two important resolutions were discussed on Tuesday afternoon one affecting the forest policy in the Kanara District and another regarding the Tata scheme in the Mulshi Petha of Poona District. The first question has been agitating the Kanara people since the last many years and the most docile, politically and industrially backward, and law-abiding poor peasantry of this district has now become exasperated and they are non-cooperating with Government. While Government professions have been liberal, their policy has been quite the reverse of it, and even a docile people have been taught that petitioning and waiting upon the district autocrats is of little avail to them and that the only way to get their grievances redressed is to rely on one's self and not upon others. The repeated complaints of the people have not been heeded so far; but the new minister in charge of the Forest Department accepted the resolution and promised to appoint a committee.

The next resolution of great importance was that of Mr. Gupte in regard to the villagers in the Mulshi Petha, who are in the process of being removed on account of the operation of the Tata works. Mr. Gupte presented his case most ably and admirably and met all the points raised by his opponents. He was ready to meet all emergencies and answer all questions, and he had studied his case thoroughly. He said the whole acquisition was in the interests of the capitalists and the enquiry that had been held could not be called such in the name of decency. Attempts were made by Mr. Ferreira (nominated) to smother all discussion, but he was not successful in the attempts. Sir G. Curtis also tried his best to do so, but neither was he more successful. Mr. Gupte wondered that things like this were happening under the British Government and in the 20th Century. It came out in the discussion that the people who had been displaced in the Andhra Valley had not been paid compensation for the last four years or so. It was stated by Government that the question had now been settled—after such a long interval of time. After a prolonged discussion the resolution was passed in an amended form asking Government that a liberal compensation should be paid to the villagers.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*. The members had had enough of work for the last fortnight or so, and they were in no mood to continue discussion any further. So, when the President said that the members had a perfect right to move the resolution up to 7 p.m. not a single gentleman got up in his seat. With mutual compliments the members then dispersed.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. I. Haji continued his speech on his resolution asking Government that members should be supplied with a copy of the debates in the Council, publications, Government Gazette, etc. The resolution was accepted in an amended form asking Government to consider the *desirability*, etc.

KANARA GRIEVANCES.

Major C. Fernandes then moved:—

"This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that in view of the discontent widely prevalent in Kanara as a result of the operations of the Forest Department a Committee consisting of two officials and two non-officials with a non-official president be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the people and to indicate ways and means to fully and adequately meet all legitimate grievances."

Major Fernandes said:—

It is now necessary to state how the people were gradually prevented from exercising their privileges and how they were prosecuted for so-called "Forest Offences" and subjected to other kinds of petty harassment. Though prosecutions and petty harassment have now ceased, thanks to the measures taken by Mr. Tupper, the people have still reason to complain that they are prevented from exercising privileges and satisfying their agricultural wants. The privileges are no doubt conceded by rules, but as has been conclusively proved time and again, they have been denied in practice. What adds further to the soreness is that they are paying a higher rate of assessment for their land on the footing of such enjoyment of privileges. In Ratnagiri, where there is no forest, the average rate of land assessment per acre is a little over 8 annas per acre, while in Kanara the average is Rs. 8 per acre. Another cause for complaint is the considerablbe afforestation carried on bby the Department down to the very edge of cultivation with the result that the people have to put up with the ravages of wild animals and malaria. Stripped of details, these are the two main grievances of the people and to them is attributed the alarming decline in agriculture since 1899.

It was stated in a letter to Government by Mr. Masur:—

"Notwithstanding the impetus given by the Agricultural Department,—agriculture is steadily declining—the area under cultivation is falling year after year, the total agricultural output is decreasing despite the addition of new crops, the poverty of the agriculturist is growing apace and what is far worse than any of these, the spirit which ought to sustain the agriculturist is gradually leaving him. From my close acquaintance with the daily life of the agriculturist and also his actual circumstances, I am in a position to say that the agriculturist himself is not to blame in the matter. It is not the case that he is negligent or has thrown away opportunities offered to him. An examination into the causes of the present situation reveals but one fact that the restrictive operations of the Forest Department have handicapped him at every turn and have taken away from him all incentive for work and enterprise."

ILLUSORY CONCESSIONS.

Maj. Fernandes concluded "The Press Note was apparently intended to conciliate public opinion. It is to be regretted however that, far from achieving that object, it has thrown the people into a state of ferment. On behalf of the people it is urged that, while the concessions announced by Government are illusory, the Press Note has definitely set at nought the guiding principle adumbrated in previous resolutions of Government namely that the interests of forests ought to be subordinated to those of agriculture. This circumstance coupled with the declaration that Government could not meet the demands of the people beyond what was conceded in the Press Note, is chiefly responsible for the deep sense of despair prevalent in the district to-day. Kanara was never noted for its political life. Political propaganda was unknown and what unrest there existed war confidence to forest matters. Even the agitation in support of Forest grievances had not the vigour of other constitutional agitations familiar to us here and elsewhere. The leading part in the agitation was taken by persons unconnected with politics and for whom the District officials had high regard. But what is the situation to-day. The people do not hesitate openly to declare that they have lost all faith in the good intentions of Government. The feeling has pervaded even the peasantry hitherto known for their remarkable simplicity and patience. Non-co-operation has caught the imagination of the generality of the people."

Mr. C. V. Mehta said Government had now decided that the question should be looked into further than it had been hitherto done, and the light of non-official opinion thrown upon it. Not only was agriculture dependent on foresty but it was necessary to have a permanent population in the district of it was desired to exploit the forest to the fullest extent. It ought to be the policy of Government that every opportunity should be given to the population to settle in those districts. It was necessary to obtain non-official opinion on the grievances that actually existed and Government had already appointed an officer to go into the actual administration and the incidence of forest rules. It must be in the interests of both forests and agriculture to examine the grievances from all points of view, not only from the view point of forest administration but also from that of agriculture. He hoped that the decision which the Committee might arrive at would set at rest the dissatisfaction which had prevaied so long.

MULSHI PETA SCHEME.

Mr. V. R. Gupte moved:—

"This Council recommends that works in the Mulshi peta of the Poona District on account of the Tata Hydro-electric works be stopped till this Council fully examines the scheme and considers the agreement, if any, to be formed by the Government with the said Company."

He said the rumour was that Tata Company had not paid proper compensation to the people from whom land had been acquired in the Andhra Valley and other places. This rumour had spread among the Mulshi Petha people. Government had refused to interfere with the scheme and land in 37 villages would have to be acquired for the purposes of the company and Government had not seen its way to interfere with the work. In the interview which took place Mr. Mead promised good compensation also new lands to the men. The whole acquisition was in the interests of capitalists, and an enquiry was made which could not be called an enquiry at all.

Sir G. S. Curtis raised a point of order and said the matter was under the consideration of a court of law and it was not within the jurisdiction of the Council to consider the resolution.

The President asked Mr. Gupte to give him a categorical answer whether proceedings were pending in a Court.

NO COMPENSATION PAID.

Mr. Gupte said no proceedings had been taken at all. Notices had been given under general civil law under torts. Continuing he said no compensation has yet paid to the 12 villages in the Andhra Valley which had been covered by water. No measurement was taken and no valuation was made of the villages. Such things were happening not under any other Government, but under the British Government and in the 20th century. The land had been required without any payment of compensation and it would be difficult for Government now to arrive at the proper figure of compensation to be paid. The people in the Mulshi Petha had taken the vow of *Satyagraha* because they had grown hopeless of getting justice from Government. People had been driven to that state of mind by the conduct of Government officers. Only 33 acres had been ocered to the villagers as land compensation in the Poona District. The first step for the acquisition of land had already been taken. The Council did want industry, but they did not want agriculture to go to the dogs; the public wanted agriculture to thrive also. It was first intended to acquire only 3b villages and now it was 54) villages. It was the duty of Government to make the fullest provision for settlement. The villagers were ready to examine any land say 500 or 1,000 acres in the Konkan or nearly and say whether they would accept, it but no ocer had yet been made to them. He agreed that compensation had been paid in some parts but not in the Andhra Valley. The men did not want to come to Bombay as more labourers, for they would be losers thereby. Nearly 70 or 80 per cent of the population in this country consisted of peasants and it was the duty of the Council to look after their interests and he hoped the Council would resolve that the work should be stopped.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said if Government moved on the lines of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission they would have to give ample compensation to the villagers and also had to resettle them.

Mr. Dadabhai Desai said he had thought that this disease was peculiar to Native States, but it was flourishing a thousandfold in the British territory. They were devastating a large part of the country for the sake of capitalists, without paying the proper compensation.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas opposed. The resolution was, in his opinion, against the industrial development of the country. He thought it was rather absurd to keep back works of a company with a capital of several lakhs for a period of four months. It was not a practical proposition. It was not possible to start hydro-electrical schemes without acquiring the particular land. He was prepared to support the resolution if the resolution recommended that the claims of these people should be paid within the next six months. It was all very easy to raise the stocks cry of capitalism v. Labour, but he would tell them that the members of the Board of Directors were anxious to put even one per cent. more than what Government thought was proper compensation. He himself was on the Board of Directors.

Rao Bahadur G. N. Sathe supported. Mr. Purshottamdas thought, he said, it was not proper to postpone the works pending the payment of compensation. But the land in the Andhra Valley was acquired in 1919, and no compensation had yet been paid to the people who had been dispossessed of their lands.

These men had been petitioniny to Government for the last three years and they had got no redress from them, and that was the reason why the mover of the resolution had put his demand a little too high and wanted the work to be stopped for six months.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said the land had been taken in anticipation of the orders. There was no redress to people when lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, as was proved in a resent High Court case. He thought the agriculturists had a right on the Council to get justice. A great deal of dissatisfaction among the public was being caused on account of the extraordinary delays that were taking place in the payment of compensation to people from whom land was acquired.

"FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES."

Sir G. Curtis said the acquisition of land for the hydro-electrical works was for public purposes as i twould dispense with the use of six lakhs of tons of coal. The man whose lands had been acquired had been paid due compensation and they were now happy, working either in Bombay or in other places. About the Andhra Valley question, he said the question had been satisfactorily settled some seven days ago. The delay was due owing to the difficdlties of finding land for the resettlement of the people. The scheme when finished would be one of the finest projects in the world.

Mr. D. [illegible] (nominated) then spoke in Marathi in support of the resolution. If it was the wish of Government that the depressed and backward classes should not take part in the non-cooperation movement then they should first take steps to resettle the villagers and only then disposses them.

Points of order were raised, but the President said if the resolution was out of order and if Government were not able to give effect to the recommendations of the Council they would say so and not give effect to them. As it stood the resolution was not out of order.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was speaking impartially in the matter; the object of the acquisition was for public purposes and if they could come to an amicable settlement of the whole question it would be a good thing for the contentment of poor peasants. If the villagers in the Andhra Valley had not been paid compensation for the last two or three years it was a legitimate grievance and it must have raised doubts in the minds of the people in the Mulsi Petha. The compensation paid to the villagers in the Valvan and Shirota Valleys was not only not reasonable, but was most unreasonable and it had naturally raised doubts in the minds of the people at Mulsi Petha. The agriculturists should not only be paid an adequate compensation, but even more: steps should also be taken to secure lands in other places. The Finance member had promised liberal compensation, and when Government promised that they could depend upon their promises. He recommended an amendment that the villagers should be paid a generous compensation which should not be unreasonably delayed, as had been done in the past.

MASSES AGAINST CLASSES.

Rao Bahadur Chitale was going to represent matters from the point of view of masse as against the classes. Here were 15,000 people being taken out of their houses and asked to go away. He thought the days of autocracy had gone for ever and Government must take the people into confidence. To say that the people—the masses—could go to the courts of law was absurd. The resolution only asked the Government to stay their hands, as the agreement was ready for signature. The case had been muddled through entirely by Government.

RAO BAHADUR KALE'S AMENDMENT.

Rao Bahadur Kale moved an amendment. That this Council recommends that Government take the necessary steps to secure to the people effected by the Tata Hydro-Electrical works in the Mulshi Petha, a liberal compensation either in kind or money and at avery early date.

The grievances of the people were he said that they had been treated very badly. They must get immediate redress either in kind or money.

Mr. S. K. Bole also supported.

Sir G. S. Curtis accepted the amendment on behalf of Government.

Mr. Gupte, in replying, said the company was not working on the strength of the agreement they had with the people, for it would never be sustained in a Court of Law. The Company was working with the strength of the Government at their back. They had the resources of the whole British Empire at their back. The rights of these poor men were at the mercy of an industrial concern, which certainly was not the guardian of the liberties and rights of the people.

The amendment was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

The President then asked the Council whether they wished to continue the business until 7 p.m. The Council, however, declined to do so and wanted to adjourn. The President then read out and order from the Governor proroguing the Council. He thanked the members for the help they had given him in the performance of his duties. He hoped they would attend the next meeting with renewed health.

Sir George Curtis then thanked the President for the admirable way in which he had conducted the business of the Council.

The Council then prorogued.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ELPHINSTONE (2) BEAT PARSI PIONEERS (0).

Play in connection with the First round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed to-day when two Parsi teams the Elphinstone and the Parsi Pioneers met each other. The attendance was unusually small and the play proved extremely dull.

Both the teams were below average ability as far as skill in hockey went and though both sides did a deal of running up and down with the ball there was nothing of spectacular interest in the match. The first half was not relieved by the scoring of even one goal by either side. Though the attack was taken up alternately by both teams the Elphinstone proved themselves slightly superior in dodging and passing and threatened their opponents' goal more than once.

Nothing resulted however and when ends were changed it was apprehended by the bored spectators that the play would end in a draw. Fortunately this calamity was averted, for in the second moiety two goals were scored by Elphinstone team Padia and Pochkhanawala being responsible for them.

The forwards of both sides made a very poor show and failed miserably in the circle times without number.

The teams were:—

ELPHINSTONE.

Goal:—Bhajina, Full-backs, Dinshaw, E. Pavri; Half-backs: Zavair; Engineer, Zakkara, forwards; Pochkhanawala, Boot, Kapadia, Godrej, Damania.

PARSI PIONEERS.

Goal: P D Ragines full-backs: Bamboat, M. Modi, half-backs: Pastakia, Chapgar, J. J Wadia forwards: G Mistry, Poonawala, Contractor, H Mowji, M. D. Patel.

[illegible] mon.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Y. M. C. A. Procter v. Igatpuri Missing Links.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, March 22.

The Poona United played a Hockey match with the Military Accounts' Department on the Gymkhana ground last Monday. It was a rather one-sided game and ended in a win for the former by 11 goals to nil. The initial half was by far the best, and for some time it looked as if it was going to be an even game. Half way through the first half, the United scored and then play was kept constantly in the vicinity of the M. A. D. goal. Just on the interval the United got through again and crossed over with a lead of two clear goals. The M. A. D. team had up to now played a nice game, but on crossing over they were soon outplayed at every point, and in ten minutes the United had scored four more goals. There was no holding the fast United forwards, who simply did as they liked with the opposing defence. Goals were scored with a frequency that became monotonous and when the time arrived, the United had won by 11 goals to nil.

The M. A. D. are a better team than the score suggests, but they were up against a set of forwards that were up to all the dodges of the game, and their defence absolutely cracked up under the continued attacks.

The Poona United team, who have just won the Poona Aga Khan Cup, will be in Bombay on Easter Monday, when they meet the Shropshire Regiment in the Aga Khan Tournament.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND—18 POINTS TO NIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 22.

In the International Rugby Football match at Inverleith to-day England beat Scotland by three goals and one try (eighteen points) to nil.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

The weather was showery and a strong wind was blowing at Inverleith when Scotland and England met before 30,000 spectators. In the first half, the wind favoured Scotland whose forwards did excellent work. After nineteen minutes, however, Gardner scored a try for England, Cumberlege failing with the place. Nine minutes later Woods obtained a second try for England from a line-out, Hammett converting. Thus at interval England led by eight points to nothing.

The scoreless England pressed but Scotland prevented more scoring for twenty-five minutes. Then Davies attempted to drop a goal. The ball rebounded off the bar and Lowe securing possession scored. Hammett converting. In the closing minutes King intercepted and ran over with a nice try which Hammett again converted. The Scottish forwards packed and scrummaged well. They also used their feet to good purpose, but the English pack were cleverer in handling, while the English backs were greatly superior.

England's win at Inverleith on Saturday puts the two countries on exactly level footing. Out of the 48 matches played between the Rose and the Thistle, England has now won 17, Scotland 17, while 9 games have been drawn. None but the most optimistic of Scots fancied Scotland's chance this year. It is generally admitted that England's team is possibly the strongest combination that any country has ever put in the field. Cuberidge is a sound and reliable back. Myers, Hammett, Smallwood and Lowe form a powerful quartette of three-quarters. Davies and Kershaw are without doubt the greatest pair of halves who have ever manipulated a scrum, and everyone of their eight forwards is fast, reliable, and fit for a score at any moment. On the other hand, the Scottish selectors have this year had a thorny path. Not one of the three-quarters tried has shown anything more than mere club excellence. The halves have been sound but could never approach the brilliance of Davies and Kershaw and—cruellest cut of all for Bonnie Scotland—their forwards have not maintained the old-time standard when, in response to a call of "Feet, Scotland" from thousands of throats, the Scottish forwards were want to carry the ball at their feet the entire length of the field thrusting aside the opposition.

It will be remembered that it was only at the end of last season that England discovered her proper team. When, on that Saturday in March 1920, England met Scotland at Twickenham. The odds were all in favour of Scotland. Hundreds of enthusiastic Scots bedecked with thistles foregathered, only to see their team beaten to the tune of 13 points to 4. The previous encounter to that was the never-to-be-forgotten contest at Inverleith when the flower of England met the flower of Scotland and England won by 16 points to 15. This was perhaps the most exciting game if Rugby ever played. With five or ten minutes to go, one point between the sides and Scotland hammering on the English line, the enthusiasm displayed was terrific. But England won as she has now done from times in succession and, if only she can keep her present team together, or at least the bulk of it, many victories yet lie before her.

F. A. CUP SEMI-FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 22.

The results of the Association Cup semi-finals are as follows:—

Tottenham Hotspurs beat Preston 2/1 at Sheffield.

Wolverhampton drew with Cardiff 0/0 at Liverpool.

BILLIARDS IN LONDON.

NEWMAN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 23.

The Billiards Championship final beat resulted as follows:—

Newman—16,000.
Reece—10744.

Smith and Inman did not compete.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOY MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Sahadu Gangati v. King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Shahabudin Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He found the accused guilty of murdering a boy of ten years for the sake of his ornaments and sentenced him to death under section 302 Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased boy, Bhika, was residing with his parents at Sawargaon, in the Ahmednagar Taluka. The boy had ornaments worth Rs. 20 on his person. The accused Sahadu was a carpenter and used to prepare wooden toys, tops and such other small plaything for boys. The accused told the boy, Bhika, to come to his house to take a top, which he had prepared for him. The boy went there, the accused with the help of one Bhimdas, who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, pressed the neck of Bhika and he died. The ornaments were removed from the body and then both the accused buried Bhika in a pit dug in the house. As Bhika did not return home at night, the matter was reported to the police. It was decided to search all the houses in the village. The house of the accused was locked. It was opened by the police and the body of Bhika was found buried in the kitchen under some chips of wood near the fire-place. The body was identified by the parents. Inquiry was made for the accused. He was arrested in Kalaste in the Nasik District. The accused admitted his guilt before the Magistrate and pointed out the Vendee to whom he had sold the ornaments.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The accused made a detailed confession before the committing Magistrate and reaffirmed it in the Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judge observed that it was suggested on behalf of the accused that his prompt confession should be regarded as an extenuating circumstance. He was unable to agree. The murder was deliberately planned and was of a very cruel nature.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, Mar. 24.

Easter Eve:—Banks closed.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marque's etc., also for S. Africa close at 9 a.m.

The s.s. Somali with mails of the 3rd instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 25.

Good Friday:—Bank closed.

SATURDAY, Mar. 26.

Easter:—Banks closed.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT ESPLANDE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Rly. (I.D.F.) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Mooltan with the outward mails of the 10th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOPS.

The Scouts and Officers of the troop are requested to be present in Uniform on tomorrow morning at 7-30 a.m.

CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE

A social gathering of the mothers of the children in the Crèche of the Institute was held on Saturday last. Nearly 10 of them took part in the gathering.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. Lajpatrai Prithviraj Sahni, booksellers and publishers, Lahore, have favoured us with one of their Khalsa National Calendars for 1921. Photos, some of them coloured, of several past and present leaders of the Sikh community figure on the calendar.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League an interesting programme comprising of various items like magic lantern lectures, magic feats, singing, boys' sports, wrestling matches etc. will be gone through on the 23rd, 24th and 25th March 1921 as usual owing to the Holika holidays in the New Compound Chawl and Derabai's chawl.

PIR MOTANIYA SAHIB'S SCHEME

Pir Motaniya Saheb, Chief of the Mangrol Gadi has been moving from place to place for the last 4 months in Gujerat and has been preaching the people to keep "a cow in every home" for the good of the country. His word is followed by thousands of people and many thousand cows are preserved with the result that ghee and milk are getting cheaper day by day.

CUTCH LOHANA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in the Cutchi Dassa Oshwal Mahajan Wadi, Khadak (Mandvi) Messrs. B. J. Patel, S. J. Banker, J. M. Mehta, Ahmed Haji Abdul Khatri and B. N. Maheshwari will lecture on "Congress and our Duty." Mr. Raghavji Purshottam has consented to preside.

NEED FOR WATER ECONOMY.

The Municipal Commissioner has advertised elsewhere in this issue a warning to citizens of Bombay against all forms of waste of water as the supply of water available is not at all proportionate to the demand. He particularly requests citizens to abstain from using pipe-water for watering lawns and for other garden purposes till the break of the next monsoon.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 12th week of 1921 (week ending 19-3-1921) the total mortality 1,495 was 121 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 77.67. The figures for the 12th week of 1920 were mortality 22[illegible] and death rate 43.74; those for the week ending the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 892 and the death rate 47.35. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 73 and that from diseases of the Repiratory System 658 against 46 and 649 respectively in the preceding week. 12 notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 352 were among infants under one year of age, 56 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 48 attacks and 26 deaths. Plague caused 44 attacks and 30 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 209 against 306 in the 12th week of 1920 and 363 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 25th March 1921 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday." All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and its town sub-offices including their Telegraph branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Friday the 25th March 1921, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday the 26th Current.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday, unregistered correspondence up to with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday. Registered correspondence 7 p.m. on Thursday. Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday. Money orders upto 4-30 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town sub-offices.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquir per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 26th instant instead of on the 24th as previously notified.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Crosthwaite Cooperative Bank Sihora held yesterday, it has been resolved to accept deposits repayable after one year at seven per cent. and after two years at eight per cent. and that special rates are to be allowed on long term and charitable deposits.

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272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 23, 1921.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

The report of the South African Asiatic Inquiry Commission was published on the 7th instant. Yet neither the Government of India nor Reuter's have thought it necessary to enlighten the public of this country on the findings of this Commission, which affect its self-respect and the well-being of thousands of its sons and daughters. It is amazing that the Publicity Department of the Government of India on which monies are being lavished on a generous scale, should remain silent on the subject. The local office of Reuter's, on enquiry as to the silence of their representative in the matter, can only surmise that the London office thought the report would be published simultaneously in India. Even supposing that the Government of India are awaiting the detailed report of the Commission by post they could certainly have taken the trouble to ascertain by cable the principal conclusions and recommendations of that body and have made it available to the public without delay. The zeal which the Publicity Department shows in certain other notorious directions contrasts strangely with its present apathy towards this subject of vital interest to the public of India. It is time the Commerce and Publicity Departments bestirred themselves to secure a full summary of the recommendations of the Commission and make it available to the public at the earliest possible moment. In the absence of any authoritative report, we have to rely on the summary furnished by the special South African correspondent of our local morning contemporary. The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, as summarised by this correspondent, make as instructive a reading for the average stay-at-home Indian as they are an appropriate comment on the suggestions for schemes of Imperial Preference in trade, which have for some time past been obscuring all discussions regarding our fiscal policy. The Commission seems to have adopted the general conclusion that the so-called Asiatic menace has been exaggerated out of all proportion. For our part, we have never believed in a Yellow peril, or a Red Peril or a Black Peril, or for the matter of that, even a White Peril; though we fancy humanity has much more to dread from the misplaced sense of the White Man's burden than from all the other perils combined.

The race snobbery, which has prompted the policy of a "White Australia", for example, must be dismissed as being too pitiful an exhibition of distorted imagination, if not an absurd attempt at imperfect eugenics, to be regarded as a serious question of practical politics in the future. The economic pressure telling upon the Labour majority in the Australian colonies, who, having won their standard of life in the teeth of strong, selfish capitalist opposition by a keen sense of labour solidarity, were naturally apprehensive of the Asiatic competition, if left unchecked, bringing down that standard of life, was perhaps a more real danger. While recognising this factor in British Imperial politics, we do not justify it. The Australasian workers have every right to oppose every influence rightly considered as inimical to the conditions of life and work that they have created for themselves. But, as members of the British Empire, they cannot exclude others, their fellow citizens, from availing themselves of the untried resources of the vast continent which an accident of history has made over to the British settlers. And when the policy of exclusion is so carried out that actually a foreign people obtain better terms for settlement than members of the British Empire, such slight vestige of justification as there might have been originally in such a policy disappears altogether. The recommendations of the South African Commission do not deny, however they may try to modify, this incipient policy of anti-Imperialism. The British Empire cannot continue if its members *inter se* will not feel the common bond of Imperial unity. The self-governing Colonies have considered themselves obliged to think of Imperial interests if these should conflict with what they consider to be their immediate local interests. Hence we find even in this moderate Commission the obsession that the Asiatic must be somehow kept from contaminating the European, that, therefore, there must be laid out separate parts of the towns where the Asiatics can settle, and that every means should be tried to "persuade" them to repatriate "voluntarily" to their native home. The principle of exclusion is writ large upon the conclusions of this Commission though conformably to the constitutional hypocrisy of the British Empire, they have expressed these suggestions in less offensive language. And the retention on the statute-book of all the legislation of exclusion must, from an Imperial standpoint, be regarded not merely as insulting to India, not only as retrograde, as one of the dissenting members of the Commission has described it; it must be considered as directly subversive of the foundations of the Empire.

Adopting this view, we leave it to those who are interested in the preservation of that structure to see to it that colonial legislation in matters affecting other parts of the Empire is not hostile to the principle of the Empire. For our part, we take this as an object-lesson to our politicians of the Hailey brand, who would foist upon India a policy of Imperial Preference by way of India's recognition of her 'obligations" to the other parts of the Empire. The Government of India have ever proved powerless to impress the Indian point of view upon either the Colonial Office in England or the Colony concerned; and we have no very great hopes of their succeeding under Lord Reading where they failed under Lord Hardinge. If we are right in interpreting the temper of the White Colonies, the admixture of ever so slight an Indian element in the supreme councils of the Indian Empire, on the basis of nomination, will be one more reason utterly to disregard the protests or representations from or on behalf of India. The only way of meeting this fresh insult is to win Swaraj. Indians will never be respected abroad until they effectively govern their own country, until they are in their country what an Englishman is in his own. It is consequently up to Indians to see that an effective policy is immediately adopted that will open the eyes of the British Imperial Government as well as of the Colony. We must not suffer the fancied interests of the Empire to injure our own immediate interests for the benefit of those who have alone received all the benefits of the Empire, while we have been made to bear all the burdens. Not less injurious than the Rowlatt Act, not less offensive than the Press Act, the policy of Imperial Preference in trade must be resisted at all costs, and the public opinion of the country must be organised effectively and universally to resist the insidious attempts to defraud this country. The sessions of the new Councils are coming to a close, and the country now knows what actually we have obtained from these much boasted Councils. It still remains in our power to oppose, to oppose rigorously, to oppose vehemently, to oppose bitterly. And perhaps no other single question could or should call forth such unanimous opposition as the attempt to force India to forego her own interests that the interests of the British Empire may be preserved.

LORD CULLEN'S VERDICT.

Mr. Hailey is something of a sapient trickster who knows how to slur over controversial issues in his narrative. In his Financial Statement Mr. Hailey quoted Lord Cullen to fortify an obvious proposition. He quoted the following words of Lord Cullen: "I would like to confine myself to drawing attention to the very elementary fact that the exchange of a country is merely a reflection or symptom of that country's conditions. . . . We must continue to pay our way both externally and internally and then unless there are special conditions which impair our neighbours' confidence in us, exchange will right itself." The interposition of asterisks made us rather suspect the relevancy of the quotation and a reference to the original of Lord Cullen's speech at Brussels shows us that Mr. Hailey's quotation was rather drab and that he evaded the real point of Lord Cullen which constitutes a condemnation of the Haileyan theory of manipulated exchange. Let us quote the relevant passage of Lord Cullen's speech as reported in the "Times". He made no trite observation when he said the right thing which ought to be an education to the fools or knaves who jerrymander the exchange. This is what he said:—

"In regard to exchanges, it was no more permanent use artificially to put up the exchange of any country than to put up the thermometer if you were feeling cold. It was indeed *positively mischievous*, for it constituted a subsidy on imports. We must contrive to pay our way and *then* exchange will right itself."

This passage Mr. Hailey carefully omitted, though it was really a verdict on the folly of the Indian Government endorsed later by the Brussels Conference itself—in supersession of the Currency Committee, so far as sane men are concerned. The Indian Government, who have on the sly promoted the overtrading in imports and undertrading in exports, now come with quotations of Lord Cullen! They have made a creditor country into a debtor country. They squirm in apology before the outcry of Manchester over the eleven per cent. tariff, the Manchester which does not even say thanks for the 33 per cent. subsidy involved in the raising of exchange!

We say that not only was Lord Cullen misquoted in point of relevancy, but that Mr. Hailey slurred over the condemnation delivered by the Brussels Conference. We quote below paragraph 15 of the Report of the Brussels Conference:—

Attempts to limit fluctuations in exchange by imposing artificial control on exchange operations are futile and mischievous. (Italics not ours but found in the Report). In so far as they are effective they falsify the market, tend to remove natural corrections to such fluctuations and interfere with free dealings in forward exchange which are so necessary to enable traders to eliminate from their calculations a margin to cover risks of exchange which would otherwise contribute to the rise in prices. Moreover all Government interference with trade including exchange tends to impede that improvement of the economic conditions of a country by which alone a healthy and stable exchange can be secured."

Such is the finding of the Brussels Conference, which neither the misquotation of British representatives nor the suppression of conclusions can make to support the ruinous policy of subverting our credit position for the better dumping of foreign goods. Talk of commercial morality!

Notes of the Day.

The Badge of Helotry.

The utterly disappointing character of the recommendations of the South African Asiatic Enquiry Commission has impressed even an Anglo-Indian journal like our local morning contemporary. The spirit of the Commission's report is entirely at variance with the tone of sincerity and fairness which characterised the statement of Sir Benjamin Robertson before the Commission. Not one of the unjust and repressive laws against which the Indian community have been bitterly complaining, have been recommended for repeal. On the other hand, fresh restrictions on domicile, trade and ownership of land by Indians are sought to be imposed, rendering the lot of our countrymen even harder and more humiliating than it is at present. It is thus obvious that the Commission has chosen entirely to ignore the Indian view and Indian representations and to recommend the ruthless pursuit of the policy of racial exclusion and subordination of Indian interests to the greed of the Colonial Whites. Indians have been and must remain the helots of the Empire—that seems to be the deliberate resolve of "Imperial" statesmen everywhere. We publish to-day a facsimile photograph of the badge of this helotry which every Indian domiciled in South Africa, however well-educated and respectably connected he may be, is obliged to carry with him if he wishes to pay a visit, however brief, to his Motherland. It consists of a "certificate of identity", with the photo and thumb-marks of both the hands of the emigrant attached. The taking of such a certificate is made compulsory under the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, a fee of 2s. 6d. being payable for the same. An Indian who fails to produce this document and whose fresh thumb-marks cannot be identified with those on the certificate, is liable to forfeiture of his right of re-entry into the Union. The certificate which we have reproduced to-day belongs to Mr. G. B. Raghoobeer, a recognised and highly respected leader of the Indian community in Durban and Secretary of the Indian Market Stall-holders and Squatters' Association, and of several other Associations there. He has been resident in South Africa for more than twenty years. That such a man, just because he is anxious to pay a brief visit to his Motherland, should be treated as if he were a convict on parole and should be obliged to undergo the humiliation of having to give his thumb-marks of both hands, shows what *Pax Britannica* really means to an Indian. How would Englishmen domiciled in India feel if they were obliged to carry with them such a "certificate of identity" on the eve of their visit to their Mother-country? British statesmen who talk glibly of India being now a co-partner in the British commonwealth and a loyal comrade and so on, fail to realise how deeply the iron of this national humiliation has entered into the soul of India. If *Pax Britannica* cannot offer Indians anything better than the badge of helotry, the latter will be certainly entitled to look elsewhere for a free and honourable existence.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

The Anglo-Russian trade agreement facilitates, if it does not actually constitute, the official recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by Great Britain, which had all along been reluctant to grasp what its statesmen, including the Premier, had not, till only yesterday, hesitated to call the blood-stained hands of Lenin, Trotsky and the rest of those "fiends in human shape", the Bolshevik leaders of Moscow. All this talk is now to cease, at least overtly, and the Soviet leaders are to be regarded as real human beings. The Coalition Government have had many bitter pills to swallow during the past few years of their regime, but we do not believe that any pill could have been bitterer than their disillusionment regarding the stability of the Lenin-Trotsky dictatorship. Millions of the ill-sparable wealth of Allied countries as well as thousands of lives have been sacrificed in the attempt to dislodge these Soviet leaders from their seats of power; civil war was abetted in Russia, attempts to starve the country out by economic blockade were made,—but all to no purpose. The French bondholders and Chauvinists who inspired all these efforts have failed and Lenin and Trotsky are, apparently, established more firmly in their seats to-day than they were at any other time. At last the Allies, at least the principal of them, have seen the folly of their attitude and tried to retrace their steps. But, in the interval, what appalling misery has been inflicted on the children of this great land by her past friends! The suffering of Russia had sat on all humanity like a terrible nightmare, from which there seemed to be no escape, without a world cataclysm. Great Britain, especially, owes an *amende honorable* to the people of Russia for her share in the afflictions heaped on them during the last few years. No wiser thing has been done by Britain since the Armistice than the conclusion of this Agreement—and none will have a more far-reaching influence for good on the immediate future of humanity.

A Danubian United States.

The destruction of the Austrian Empire consequent upon the war has brought into existence a whole crop of international problems of the first magnitude, which may well prove the dragon's teeth of future wars unless the peoples principally concerned agree to settle them among themselves. So long as Poles and Czechs, Serbs, Germans, Magyars and Roumanians vie with one another in appeals to the Supreme Council, the "enemies" pleading for a little mercy, the "Allies" demanding ever fresh advantages, there is no hope of peace among the countries which for centuries have been united—loosely or closely—in the ancient empire of the Hapsburgs. And if there is henceforth to be no peace among these peoples, the destruction of that empire will appear to future generations as a great disaster to the world. They would do well to give up looking to London and Paris for benefits, and seek their own salvation in some kind of union. Nations which have long been joined together in one polity must of necessity have common interests; and the geographical position of the Danubian nations makes it imperative, for their own peace and preservation, that they should evolve as soon as possible a common policy. The best brains among those nations are undoubtedly in Austria proper, Hungary and Bohemia. If these three countries were to form a federation, Serbia and Roumania and possibly even that *enfant terrible* of Allied policy, swashbuckling poland, would be led to join it by that most cogent of all arguments—self-interest. The most enlightened thought in Austria and in Hungary before the war was all in favour of the evolution of the Austrian Empire into a free United States of the Danube. That we believe to be the only peaceable solution of the problems now distracting Central Europe. It postulates concessions on the part of certain newly liberated States, which hitherto have been vindictive in their attitude towards their former masters. But the advantages to be secured are so immense that they are surely worth a little sacrifice of pride. Whatever future they may hope to have as separate, warring nations is nothing to that which they can undoubtedly secure as members of a great confederation, a genuine League of Nations with a common policy, at peace among themselves.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN JAPAN?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

(Specially Contributed to "the Chronicle".)

One of the most difficult things to-day is to get reliable news concerning any question, which is a burning political issue of the moment. The Great War has left one terrible effect behind it, namely, the falsification of almost every piece of public news by means of press propaganda. An utterly shameless book has been actually written,—with evident pride as to its achievement!—showing the manner in which the Central Powers were weakened from within, by unlimited Press propaganda on the part of Great Britain; by the publication of all President Wilson's War speeches, with their promises and pledges and guarantees,—as if they could be relied on for fulfilment to the letter when the war was over. We can read now, in one memoir after another, published since the Armistice, how fatally effective such propaganda was; how far more patent it became as last than high explosive shells. We know, to-day, the bitterness of heart, that is felt in Central Europe, since the discovery has been made at last, that these promises and pledges of President Wilson were merely used for war purposes, and that, as soon as the armistice was signed, their sacredness was laughed at and their guarantees were repudiated.

The Shantung Agreement.

In the same way, there has been the greatest possible difficulty at reaching the true facts concerning the Far East. There are two versions current at the same time, about the Shantung-Agreement, which had been the final ground of dispute between Japan and China, and which is still unsettled. One version was, that Japan was in earnest in declaring her intention to abandon her ill-gotten gains in Shantung, if only these were first formally recognised by the Allies as her 'conquest rights.' The other version was, that this declaration of evacuation was mere camouflage, and that there was Machiavellian policy throughout which followed the European precedent of self-seeking hypocrisy.

Japan's Policy in China.

So much, at least, is now certain, that, from whatever cause, Japan has not fulfilled a single promise in China up to the present. She is securely entrenched in the Shantung peninsula to-day. There seems now little likelihood of her leaving at all, or at least of leaving until the harbour of Kiaoe Chou it self is for all practical purposes Japanese. It is easy to throw the blame of broken negotiations upon China, but the fact remains that evacuation is an exceedingly simple process; it simply means leaving the ample space empty for China to come in and occupy. It may be asked, "Why does not Great Britain, Japan's ally, see that the evacuation is carried out, in accordance with the good faith given at the Peace Conference? The answer, probably is, that Great Britain herself is none too secure in her own tenure of Wei Hai Wei and that she is afraid—once the restoration of territory is begun—that she herself will be obliged to disgorge gains no less ill-gotten than those of Japan.

An Independent Testimony.

In such a state of confusion and doubt as to what is really taking place, it is a relief to come across a statement that is obviously fair and impartial. I have found a written document which bears that character in a leading American journal. It is signed by Mr. Edmund B. Chaffee of New York City, who has just returned to America after extensive travels in China, Korea and Japan. He writes as follows:—

"In view of the increasing gravity of the American Japanese relations, I believe it to be the urgent duty of every one who has first-hand knowledge to tell what he has seen and heard. . . . In China, an intense dislike of Japan and all her works is apparent among all classes. The University students are everywhere united in a great movement to break Japan's hold on the country. I saw several parades of these students urging the boycott of Japanese goods. The President of Fu Tan University in Shanghai said to me, "All the educationalists of China have come out strongly against Japan." Japan's encroachments in Manchuria, her policy in Korea, her corruption of the Peking Government, her betrayal of China at the Peace Conference, all these things have combined to turn the opinion of the educated classes against Japan. The coolies, too, those long-suffering burden-bearers, are filled with the anti-Japanese spirit and are everywhere refusing to handle Japanese goods. So it is with American business men in China: they are hostile because, they say, Japanese traders are dishonest, they deliberately imitate American products, they steal our trade-marks and they wilfully delay American goods when shipped in Japanese ships. Whether these accusations are true is not my point; the formidable fact is that American business men are becoming increasingly anti-Japanese. American missionaries, too, for the most part are of the same spirit because they feel that the Japanese Government is systematically attempting to rob and despoil China.

Japan and Korea

These are certainly very serious charges. And the situation here described has been for a long time known in India. There is no boycott of Indian goods similar to that of Japanese goods. It is not the boycott of *foreign* goods, but the boycott of *Japanese* goods, which the Chinese students have so effectively carried out. The picture given of Japan in Korea is even more unfavourable than the picture of Japan in China. Here is Mr. Chaffee's statement as a resident and eye-witness:—

In Korea I found the anti-Japanese feeling to be even stronger than it is in China.

(Continued on page 10.)

LEADERSHIP OF COMMONS.

PROBABLE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

SEQUEL TO MR. BONAR LAW'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

The filling up of the political posts arising from Mr. Bonar Law's resignation and the assumed selection of Mr. Chamberlain to-day carrying with it the leadership of the House is engaging much public attention. It is pointed out that, Mr. Chamberlain's leadership of the Unionists in the House of Commons does not necessarily include the leadership of the Unionist Party, for which the Conservative papers apparently desire a more full-blooded chief. It is believed, however, that Mr. Chamberlain, will not be willing to agree to this division of power.

Meanwhile the question of succession to Chancellorship is arousing much speculation. Sir Robert Horne has earned great reputation since entering the Cabinet but the objection is raised that he has not served a sufficiently long apprenticeship in the office to be elevated to such a high post. Sir Worthington Evans who is financial expert and new Yar Secretary is regarded as an alternative appointment but Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Financial Secretary to the Treasury for the last four years has many supporters.

Some piquant comment is being indulged in with regard to the absence of Mr. Churchill at this unforeseen moment but the "Daily Express's" sensational assertion that Mr. Lloyd George has cabled him to return from Egypt immediately has started a new crop of speculation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ELECTED LEADER OF UNIONIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

Mr. Chamberlain has, unanimously, been elected Leader of the Unionist party, in the House of Commons.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CONGRATLUATED ON HIS ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically welcomed as "Coalitioned" in the House of Commons to-day and in answer to congratulations from Sir Donald Maclean for his election said that he would do his best to maintain the great traditions in the House of Commons. (Cheers).

NO CHANGE IN MR. CHURCHILL'S PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

The report that Mr Lloyd George had cabled to Mr. Churchill asking him to return immediately is authoritatively denied. Mr. Churchill has not changed his plans and returns in the ordinary course of events in the middle of April.

IRISH CASUALTY FIGURES.

STATEMENT BY SIR H. GREENWOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

In the House of Commons Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that during the week-end in Ireland casualties to soldiers were 10 killed and 11 wounded and 5 police killed and 5 wounded trebels has also been killed and 7 wounded, six had been taken prisoners and three civilians had been wounded in ambush. A Sergeant who was missing after the ambush was found blindfolded and shot and on his body was found a card, on which was written "Executed."

Colonel Allen asked whether in view of the appalling list Sir Hamar Greenwood could assure the House that his powers were sufficient and declared that the House was ready to give him any powers which were necessary to deal with the situation. (Cheers). Sir Hamar Greenwood replied that these severe casualties had occurred in the Martial Law area. He always had the whole-hearted support of the Commander-in-Chief of that area.

TRAIN AMBUSHED AT HEADFORD.

FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

Heavy casualities are reported in the fighting following the ambush to a train at Headford Junction, Kerry, on which soldiers and passengers were travelling. One officer and five men were killed, twelve soldiers wounded, one passenger killed and two wounded and one rebel was found dead but, it is believed that there are others. The troops detrained under heavy fire and engaged the attackers whom they held off for fifty minutes until they were reinforced, when the attackers were driven off.

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA.

OVERWHELMING GERMAN MAJORITIES.

ALLIED TROOPS TO PREVENT COLLISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

Paris.—A telegram from Berlin states that the figures of the Upper Silesia Plebiscite in which Polish and German inhabitants voted yesterday to determine under which flag they desire to be governed are already arriving and showing overwhelming German victories in several big towns. The majorities are declared to range from seventy-eight to ninety-four per cent. The German semi-official figures according to a Berne telegram confirm this. The plebiscite has passed off calmly in spite of anticipated collissions but, fears are however entertained that the declaration of the poll will lead to violent outbreaks, which it will be the Allied detachments' duty to repress. The General Commanding has captured forty thousand rifles since his arrival but, says that both camps are still armed throughout the country.

The final decision with regard to Rech territories future rests with the Supreme Council but, it is not unlikely that it will be split up according to the national desire recorded by various contiguous areas.

REJOICINGS IN GERMANY.

SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN FIGURES OF VOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

Berlin.—Government buildings are already beflagged in celebration of the German majority which has been secured in Silesia. It is semi-officially stated that 713,700 voted pro-German and 460,700 pro-Polish in the whole of the plebiscite area. The voting in Pless district was 14,000 pro-German and 41,00 pro-Polish and in Rybnik district 23,000 pro-German and 50,000 pro-Polish. Ebert has telegraphed to the German representatives in Silesia expressing joy at the result.

A telegram to Von Simons which has been received in London states that in all towns, especially industrial centres, there was an overwhelming majority of German votes and there were only Polish majorities in the country, especially in districts where troops had not been sent in time to protect the German population from the "Polish terror."

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA

RESULTS SO FAR IN FAVOUR OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 22.

Berlin.—The official results published at nine o'clock this morning of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, state that 876,000 have declared for Germany and 389,000 for Poland. The results of two important districts, where Polish majority is likely, are missing.

PRO-GERMAN PELBISCITE ADVANTAGIOUS TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

The official figures of the Upper Silesia plebiscite show that the greater part of the territory will remain German. Hitherto the majority has been 2 to 1, but the two important districts of Pless and Rybnik which are likely to give Polish majorities are outstanding. A pro-German result should be of advantage to Britain as it would enable Germany with the retention of coal-fields better to pay the reparations but, failure to secure the rich mineral territories would be serious to Poland.

PLEBISCITE CAUSES SLUMP ON THE BOURSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

Berlin.—Following the receipt of the Silesian plebiscite results prices on the Bourse paradoxically slumped and the market was apparently affected by the appearance of newspapers, which apprehensively pipe a chorus welcoming the aggregate German majority but, nevertheless fear that the Entente will re-adjust frontiers in a manner giving Poland districts in which Poles have secured majorities, notably in the South and South East, some of which are exceedingly valuable industrially.

DISARMAMENT BILL.

PASSED BY REICHSTAG

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the Disarmament Bill, providing that if the statistick or conduct of an Association indicates that its purpose conflicts articles 177, and 178 of the Peace Treaty it will be dissolved by the Government of Federal State concerned, failing which the Imperial Government is empowered to act.

THE NEW WAR.

GREEKS CALLED TO COLOURS.

"ACTING IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALLIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

Athens.—The 1913, 1914 and 1915 classes have been called to colours to reinforce the Greek troops in Anatolia. The Crowds in the streets cheered Greece to war.

The King, in a message to the Greeks, declares that the Turkish Nationalists are again attempting to overthrow the situation established by the Treaty of Sevres and are concentrating against the Greeks and it is, therefore, necessary to protect the Greek populations and to secure a definite pacification in the Orient, for which Greece is acting in conjunction with the Allies.

FOUR NEW MANDATES.

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

The text of four new mandates has been issued. German South West Africa has been conferred on South Africa and the German possessions in the Pacific, South of the Equator with the exception of Samoa and Naura have been conferred on Australia. German Samoa has been conferred on New Zealand and Naura on Britain. All the terms are identical and are on the lines of the previous mandates conferring full powers of administration and prescribing prohibition of slavery of supplying natives with alcohol, of labour except for essential public works and of establishment of military and naval bases and fortifications. The mandatories will guarantee religious freedom and will report yearly to the League of Nations.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Harmsworth stated that according to the latest news from Teheran the New Persian Government did not intend to submit the Anglo-Persian Agreement to the Persian Parliament and in this case the agreement might be held to have lapsed.

COVT. AND ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

Replying to Viscount Curzon in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that Government would still maintain a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, after the present issue of new Capital had been completed.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

At meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Francis Younghusband announced that the King had given donation of a Hundred sterling to the Mount Everest expedition, in which their Majesties are most interested. The Prince of Wales is receiving Colonel Howard Bury on March 22nd and has requested him to bring all maps and plans. Mr. Harold Raeburn has already left for India and all provisions and mountain equipment have been despatched.

RUMOURED REOCCUPATION OF KRONSTADT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22

Paris.—Newspapers give prominence to a Reval telegram declaring that the insurgents on Saturday night re-occupied Kronstadt, to which place the Revolutionary Committee has returned from Finland. At the present time no confirmation is available.

REPARATIONS BILL IN LORDS

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON REVIVAL OF GERMAN TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

In the House of Lords referring to the Reparations Bill which has passed its second reading, Lord Birkenhead predicted the revival of German Trade and prosperity within a not remote period as indicated by the position of the German exchange, on which advantage Germans would attempt to recapture their trade, and an increased and even remarkable prosperity in many Germany industrial institutions. He described the Bill as best method of securing the purpose common to all allies and repeated Mr. Lloyd George's statement with regard to the disposal of the proceeds. Lord Birkenhead believed that both France and Belgium would act in a like manner.

CONTROVERSIES UPON INDIA.

WHO ARE WORSE FOMENTORS—BRITISH OR INDIAN?

"TIMES" ON NEED FOR MODERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

"The Times" in the course of a leader says it is high time that the current controversies upon India were conducted in a more moderate and seemly fashion. The Extremists on both sides are indulging in intemperate, exaggerated and often unfounded statements. Fresh exhibitions of bad temper are being given by both sides weekly and it is not easy to say whether British or Indian fomenters of strife are the worse offenders. "The Times" says that the difficulties of administration in India will not be removed by incessant cultivation of rancour. The paper cites two recent episodes, which, it says aptly, exemplify its contention, namely, the speech by Mr. Hasan Imam at the Savoy Hotel on March 16th and Lord Ampthill's telegraphic correspondence with the European non-official members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly with regard to the formation in London of a so-called Emergency Committee.

LORDS JT. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LORD ISLINGTON AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

At the first meeting of Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, Lord Islington was elected Chairman and the procedure was drawn up. The papers will be laid before Parliament very soon with reference to the future constitution of Burma. The House of Lords will then be asked to read the Burma Bill for the second time whereupon it will be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. MONTAGU MAKES CLEAR HIS POSITION.

TO DEVOTE REST OF HIS LIFE TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

In connection with the rumour, that Mr. Montagu will succeed Mr. Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the "Observer", believes that Mr. Montagu has made clear that he means to devote the rest of his life to India. If he left the India Office he would retire for a prolonged period during which he would travel and study.

FAREWELL TO LORD READING.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES PRESENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 22.

Among the distinguished personages bidding farewell to Lord and Lady Reading were Mr. Lloyd George, Lord and Lady Crewe, Lord Curzon, Lord Midleton, H. H. the Aga Khan, Lord Inchcape, Lady Sandhurst, Sir William Meyer, Sir William Duke, Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., Sheikh Kidwai of Gadia and Mrs. Asquith.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL AT GLASGOW.

JUSTICIARY COURT'S JUDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 22.

The trial of fourteen men and one woman on charges of conspiracy in connection with the discoveries of explosives and Sinn Fein documents in Glasgow was concluded today at the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh. Four were acquitted, two cases remained not proven and the remainder received sentences ranging from twelve months' imprisonment to five years' penal servitude. The woman was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

BARONETCY FOR SIR CHARLES MONRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 3 a.m., March 22.

The Baronetcy is being conferred upon Sir Charles Monro.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT TOULON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 22.

The Havas Agency reports the arrival of M. Clemenceau at Toulon this morning.

"AN IRREPARABLE LOSS TO ISLAMIC WORLD."

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF TAALAT PASHA.

A LIFE OF SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION.

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

A public meeting was held last night at the Chhota Kabarasthan to express grief at the death of Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. There was a large audience present at the meeting.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Moazam Ali while proposing Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall to the Chair, said they all knew how Mr. Pickthall since his coming to India, has devoted himself to the cause of the Khilafat and they all knew what invaluable services he had been rendering to the cause through the columns of the popular paper, the "Bombay Chronicle" of which he is the Editor. Mr. Pickthall is a Mussulman and he has consecrated his life to the service of Islam. He, being one of the personal friends of Talaat, was the most qualified person among them to speak most authentically about Talaat.

After the proposal was duly seconded, Mr. Pickthall took his seat amid shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar."

PRESIDENT'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Pickthall said he had only two qualifications for presiding at the meeting. One of them was that he was a friend, a great personal friend of Talaat Pasha, and the other was that he was a European Moslem and Talaat Pasha also was a European Moslem, descended from European people of Mesopotamia, who were converted to Islam some 300 or 400 years ago. It was a mistake to suppose that the present strife which they were waging was between European and Asiatics as such. There were good people in Europe and bad people in Asia. The fight which the children of Islam were waging all over the world was not against any other religion, but on behalf of good against evil and right against wrong.

A LIFE OF SIMPLE DEVOTION

He was overcome by his feelings. He had felt very sad ever since he heard this news No man in his life was more calumniated than Talaat Pasha. It was said that he simply made money and that he was an ambitious fellow. It was a lie, an absolute lie, and he (the speaker) could testify to it himself. They who said that only saw him in the atmosphere of the Turkish Ministry, where he had to be a great man. At the height of his power he was a poor man and an unassuming man, as he was at the Revoldtion. Then it was said what did he do during the great trouble during the Balkan War; that he was not fighting in the Balkan War and that this man was holding aloof; that he had disappeared. He fought as a private soldier with the Turks, and he was found wounded and brought to Constantinople and bronght back to life in a hospital.

AN INSTANCE OF HEROISM.

He was a brave man and the speaker remembered one incident It was just after Mahomed Shevket Pasha was assassinated. The speaker had luncheon with him and both were coming down the stairs. At that time all the Ministers were threatened with assassination and it was perfectly legitimate if they suffered from nerves As they came down suddenly a man sprung out of the dark corner and held out his hand. The speaker jumped, but Talaat Pasha held out his hand and a petition was put into his hand. Nobody knew that it was a petition. The speaker said it was very plucky on Talaat's part not to have jumped, Talaat said:—"Well, (my friend to die is such an easy thing. Why should I fear it?" There they had the true Islamic spirit, that they should at all times be prepared to die as Moslems. Why should they be afraid of sudden death?

A BLOW TO ISLAM.

It was not for Talaat Pasha that they grieved that night—itt was for Turkey. The whole of the Islamic world had suffered by his death. Islam had too few men like him who had great power and energy for organisation, Islam wanted organisation more than anything. It ought to be the best organised religion in the world. In the early days of Islam there was no better organised religion in the world. It ought to be an army at the present day. Talaat was a Macedonian; yet they were all brother under one religion—the army of one King who neither sleeps nor dies. (cheers).

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then moved:—

"This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, appreciating his great and imperishable services to the cause of Islam, places on record its profound sense of grief and sorrow at the tragic death of His Excellency Talaat Pasha, the Ex Grand Vazir of Turkey, and considers his death to be an irreparable loss to the Islamic world, and prays that Almighty God, in His infinite mercy, may rest his soul in Heaven.

It further expresses abhorrance of the tardly act of the assassin and his associates and conveys its heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased, and prays God to grant them strength to bear with patience the terrible loss they have suffered."

Maulana Shaukat Ali in moving the resolution said their President, who was a brother in their faith, was one who was ready to sacrifice life itself for the sake of Islam. He once said that he had to suffer many hardships in England, his motherland, because he was a Mahomedan and because he had sympathy for Turkey and the Turks.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS LIFE.

Talaat Pash was now in the Kingdom of Heaven but it was a sad time for the Moslem world. Talaat was the Grand Vizier of Turkey and the welfare of Turkey and Islam had been the only case of his life. Many rumours had been spread by interested parties about Talaat that he had made a fortune by becoming the Grand Vizeer. He would join with their President to repudiate those false statements about the great deceased. The speaker also knew Talaat personally and he could testify to Talaat's instructive simple living and high thinking. He said from his personal knowledge that Talaat's wife used to cook the food for Talaat's family and a number of his guests. The speaker once was a guest to the illustrious deceased and he still remembered that it was Talaat who had personally served him food and drink.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddik Khatri seconded the resolution.

LALA GOVARDHAN DAS.

Lala Gordhan Das supporting the resolution said they had assembled there to express sorrow at the death of a great Mahomedan and it might seem strange to them to see a Hindu mourning the death of a Mussulman. But he hoped they all knew that now was the time when no sorrow of a Mussulman could go unfelt by the Hindus. So, if Mr. Shaukat Ali had inserted in his resolution that both Hindus and Mahomedans mourned the death of Talaat, it would have been quite in the fitness of things.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha further supporting the resolution said Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, all were children of God and children of India, and it was therefore natural that they would share each others grief. The death of Talaat gave a great shock to all, Mahomedans, Hindus and Parsis, who were lovers of truth and justice. He prayed to God for inspiring in all Mahomedans the spirit which made Talaat's life so great an ideal to all.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Pickthall while winding up the proceedings expressed his very great pleasure to see the large number of Mahomedans present there to express sympathy with the family of the great deceased, Talaat. Then pointing to a Turkish flag he said he had seen that flag flying on many occasions and in many places and that may attempts were made to throw it down. But in spite of all that, that flag was still flying and it was still being carried forward. He emphatically said that it would never cease flying.

"EYES, EARS AND HANDS EVERYWHERE."

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

Paris.—"Eyes, Ears and Hands everywhere" was the reference to British diplomacy in the course of a striking tribute paid by Mr. Lucien Hubert, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, in the Senate. He declared that Britain showed skill in winning friends everywhere, having allies in every political party and group abroad and making use of everything without exception of party or doctrine, while British propaganda was based upon supporting its Friends till their final triumph, rescuing them from danger and protecting them in times of stress. He concluded by saying that it would be a fallacy to assume that French diplomacy did not owe some degree of inspiration to these methods, which resulted so brilliantly to France's friend across the channel.

LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATOR WRECKED.

HALF A MILLION BUSHELS DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

A message from Chicago states that the world's largest grain elevator was to-day, wrecked by an explosion, the force of which shattered windows in the neighbouring towns. One person was killed and four are missing. Half a million bushels of grain were destroyed, and the estimated damage is 600,000 dollars.

NANKHANA SAHIB TRAGEDY.

N. C. O.'S HOLY INFLUENCE.

LALA GOVERDHAN DAS INTERVIEWED.

The Nankana Sahib Tragedy near Lahore, in which about 175 persons met with a tragic end, has deeply stirred the country, and different versions have been circulated about the whole affair. Even the Punjab Government has joined issues with the public and issued several communiques explaining the occurrence or refuting the allegations that have been made against the attitude of Government and its officials the reference to this subject in the Punjab Legislative Council, and Government's denial that it had meted out favoured treatment to the Mahant who has been placed under arrest, have all tended to confuse the main issues of the tragedy, though the public must now be aware that one redeeming fact of the gruesome episode was the heroic manner in which Bhai Lachmansingh and other Non-Co-operationist Sikhs met their death, without even hurting a single hair of their assailants. Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of some of the Punjab leaders in connection with the meeting of the Congress Exchange Sub-Committee, "Chronicle" representative interviewed Lala Goverdhandas, who will be remembered in Bombay, as a victim of O'Dwyerian Reign of Terror in the Punjab in 1919.

ENTIRE CHANGE IN PUNJAB SITUATION.

Lala Goverdhandas began by referring our representative to the entire change in the situation of the Punjab during the last few days as a result of the tragedy. It is difficult for an outsider, he said, to understand the real situation. Fully to comprehend it, one had to go back to a period of twenty years. Sikhism, as was known among the followers of Guru Nanak the great founder of the movement—was a purely devotional and religious test. Later on, in the time of the tenth Guru—Guru Govind—the sect, under the pressure of the then prevailing conditions, had to take to arms. So the Sikhs were from that time onward, divided into two classes—one the Sikhs and the other the Singhs (or warriors). The latter observed certain distinguishing characteristics, that is to say, they had to keep long hair, carr *Kirpan* and wear iron *Karas* (or bangles) In matters of social intercourse, there was however, no difference between the two classes. There was free intermarriage between the Hindus and the Sikhs including the Singhs, and no distinctions were observed. In the Census also they were all classed as Hindus. But between 1904 and 1907, there was the beginning of a separatist movement which sought to establish for the fist time that the Sikhs were different from the Hindus. The movement derived some accession of strength, after a deputation of the Muslim League waited on Lord Minto and pleaded with him for recognition of separate communal representation for Mussulmans in what is known as the Morley-Minto Reforms. The leaders of the separatist movement urged that the Sikhs whose population is about thirty lakhs, should also be conceded separate communal representation and for the first time in 1911, Sikhs were classed as a different entit from the Hindus. Up to that year, the marriage and other social customs among the Sikhs were the same as among the Hindus, but a few years later, the present Maharaja of Nabha, who was then a member of the Indian Legislative Council introduced a Bill for marriage reform among the Sikhs on Brahmo lines and the Anand Marriage Bill was enacted.

THE SIKH LEAGUE.

The Sikh movement gradually became a little aggressive. But Government did not recognize it as a separate movement and did not concede it separate representation on the Councils. After the war, during which the Sikhs rendered great services, Government rewarded them with separate representation. As far as the Sikh masses were concerned, Mr. Goverdhandas went on to say, they took no active part in politics. During the trouble of 1919, many Sikh villagers were arrested and sent to jail for their alleged complicity in the revolutionary movement. Before that, in 1907, Sirdar Ajit Singh had led the political movement in the Punjab. At the time of the Amritsar Congress, a few Sikh leaders started the Sikh League on th lines of the Muslim League, and among its leaders were Sirdar Harbans Singh, Sirdar Sardul Singh and Sirdar Prem Singh. Last year, after the Calcutta Congress where Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation resolution was adopted, the League held its second annual session and adopted a Non-Cooperation resolution on the same lines as the Congress. There was some friction caused by this, and the anti-Non-Cooperationists—notably Sirdar Jodhsingh (formerly of the Khalsa College), Sirdar Mahtab Singh and others—lost their hold on the Sikh masses. Bhai Sirdal Singh and others came into power. Since the adoption of the N. C. O. resolution by the League, the masses, who mostly follow agriculture, took the movement seriously and showed great interest in it. Hundreds of Diwans (meetings) were held in which Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Goverdhandas and others took part. Sometimes the audiences at there *divans* numbered 75,000 and in some places Panchayats (arbitration courts) were successfully organised. Some of the old leaders finding that they were rapidly losing their influence among the masses, started active propaganda in the fo f the Gurudwara Protection movement, and many Sikh preachers who were actively working for the N. C. O. movement, joined hands with the new movement. There was no doubt tha many of the historical Sikh temples ar being managed very badly and there was general complaint all round that something should be done to bring them under proper control and efficient management. Mr. Goverdhandas was, however, of opinion that the movement at the presen time was inopportune and ill-advised Mahatma Gandhi, in several speeches h delivered in the Punjab, had also endorsed that view. As far as he (the speaker) had occasion to see, the Sikh leaders working with them in the Congress, held similar views though they might not have had the courage to tell the men concerned plainly that the movement should be stopped for the present.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S INFLUENCE.

So far as the tragedy was concerned, there were, of course, one or two points which required elucidation. If the movement had started under old conditions, Mr. Goverdhandas felt certain that it would have assumed a violent form. It was, however, due to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi that the Sikh Jathas headed by strong Non-Co-operationists had refrained from resorting to violence. Bhai Lachmansingh who had so nobly and valiantly laid down his life rather than hurt his assailants was a staunch N.-C.-O. So was Bhai Kartar Singh, who had lately been arrested. When Mahatma Gandhi went to Nankana last time, he explained to the Sikhs that the movement was not based on strictly N.-C.-O. lines, because the show of force was the negation of non-violence.

GOVERNMENT'S FLING TO N.-C.-O.

Lately, Government had issued many communiques, proceeded Mr. Goverdhandas in which they had tried to weaken the Non-Cooperation movement by showing that these men were N.-C.-O. They had given currency to many misstatements and false rumours such as the demolishing of mosques and the disfiguring of images and tombs. On behalf of the Congress Committee, he had taken a cursory view of the situation and made enquiries. Though he had not sufficient time, he could gather from reliable evidence that no mosques had been demolished. There was disfiguring of some tombs, and one thing that appeared to him was and he had also the the assurance of the leaders—that the perpetrators had no intention of hurting the feelings of Hindus as the *Samadhs* were not regarded as places of worship. He thought that the Sikhs should lose no time in expressing their disapprobation of such acts, in the interests of harmony. As regards other allegations made Government, they had been totally denied by the Sikh leaders, who seem to believe that these allegations have been made to justify the action of Government in bringing into Nankana more proofs and police. When he left Lahore, he came to know that a notice was going to be served on Lala Lajpat Rai by Mr. King, formerly Commissioner of Lahore division and now Under Secretary to Government, for making allegations against him in the paper "Bande Mataram." He was not aware of the nature of the notice or the proceedings to be started against the Lalaji. The general opinion among the Sikhs was that any such action should be defended, so that there might be an opportunity of cross-examining Mr. King in connection with the tragedy.

MORE THAN 100 ARRESTS.

The day he left Lahore, he came to know that more than 100 arrests were made in connection with the Nankana and other historic Sikh temples. At first the N. C. O.'s were not inclined for private enquiry, but the Sikh Gurudwara Committee had now passed a resolution asking Mahatma Gandhi to preside over the Enquiry Committee, as they were dissatisfied with the enquiries being conducted at Nankana. The Mahatmaji had expressed his inability to comply unless the resolution to be passed was in terms of Non-Cooperation. In reply the Committee had sent a letter to the Provincial Congress Committee urging them to convey to th Mahatmaji an assurance to the effect that the other members of the Committee would be staunch Non-cooperationists and that the league itself was Non-Cooperationist. A meeting was to have been held on the 20th instant, to which representative Sikhs from all over the Province were invited, and the matter was to be further con sidered. The general concentus of opinion in educated circles was that th Non-Cooperationist Sikh leaders were hein arrested on insufficient causes. As far as he was able to ascertain from Sikh gentlemen, Mr. Goverdhandas thought that the Sikh leaders were prepared to make sacrifices and would not even defend themselves in the courts. About 100 Sikhs were already arrested in Lahore, Nankana and other places and they all seemed to b prepared to meet unflinchingly any fate in store for them.

PROGRESS OF N.-C.-O.

As regards the progress of the N.-C.-O movement in the Punjab, Mr. Goverdhanda referred with some gratification to th fact that they had already collected Rs 1,50,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Abou 300 students had left the colleges an schools in conformity with the N.-C.-O Resolution, and about seventy of them had offered their services for national work. Of course, very few pleaders had given up their practice and he regretted very much that response in this direction was not very encouraging. Apart from this, h was glad to say they were soon going to have a National College in Lahore and Prof. Ruchiram Sahni, late senior Professor of Government College, Lahore, now on the pension list, had offered his services. They were going to start immediately spinning, hand-loom weaving, electro plating, soap making and teaching Indian languages. An Ashram was started at Lahore where training was given to students in national work. Last but not least some high schools had been converted into national schools. So far as the masses were concerned, Mr. Goverdhandas said, the movement was making satisfactory progress.

PRESSURE ON VOTERS TO VOTE.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY RE : MR. ASAF ALI'S STATEMENTS

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 22.

Mr. Faijaz Khan put the following question in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. —"With reference to my last question No. 97, will the Government be pleased to state if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Asaf Ali published in the "Independent" Allahabad dated 26th February 1921 "Bureaucratic Veracity unmasked" and the article *"Kya Council main galat jawab dene jatay hain"* published in the "Fateh" Delhi dated 6th March 1921, in which it is stated that the Provincial congress committee is in possession of a photograph of the actual order issued to the ignorant rural voters, ostensibly by the authority of the revenue officers of Delhi as a warning that legal liability rested on them if they did not vote at the last election. If this statement is true will the Government be pleased to state, if it contemplates taking any action against the revenue officer of Delhi for this act, if not, why.

ADMISSION BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. O'Donnell replying said: "The Government of India have seen the statement referred to and take this opportunity of stating the facts. A Patwari whose charge consisted of two villages containing 3 voters received on the 5th December a copy of the general notice to registered voters informing them that the election took place on the 6th. The Patwari took endorsements on the notice from two of the three voters who lived in his own village. But as time was short he sent a notice to the third voter. This notice informed the voter that he should appear to vote on the 6th at Delhi, Sadar Bazar and added the caution customary in revenue notices that he should not be careless as otherwise legal steps would be taken. The revenue assistant had nothing to do with the matter and the explanation of the incident is the Patwari's anxiety to carry out the order to inform all electors in his village of the date and place of the election. This is the only instance so far as is known of the kind and Government propose to take no action".

It is satisfactory to find that the Government have discovered that there were no adequate grounds for the categorical denial. We happen to possess information according to which there were more than one instance of the kind admitted by Government. Now it only proves that Government are not the infallible angels which they pose to be.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

DELHI SESSION ABANDONED.

The Secretary of the All-India Temperance Council wires under date 22nd March from Delhi:—

"Deeply regret to announce that owing to local circumstances Delhi temperance workers have expressed their inability to hold the session of the All-India Temperance Conference during Easter holidays as was proposed. The session is therefore abandoned for the present.

ALL-INDIA COMMERCIAL FEDERATION.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY IN JULY.

As announced in these columns yesterday, an informal meeting of all the Indian commercial representatives who attended the Exchange Sub-Committee Meeting was held last evening, at the office of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Humum Street, Fort, Mr. Hansraj took the chair.

Lala Girdharilal of Amritsar explained the need for a central organisation of all Indian commercial associations, of importers as well as exporters, to safeguard Indian Mercantile interests. Messrs. Amirchand Khosla and Mahomed Taqi of Delhi enthusiastically supported the idea.

Mr. Khosla particularly emphasised the advantage of such a non-political association as was contemplated and which would at all times be ready to take up the cause of the merchants and fight for it.

The question of a suitable name for the organisation was next debated upon, and on the motion of Mr. Taqi, the name "All India Commercial Federation" was approved. A committee consisting of Messrs. Hansraj Pragji, Narandas Purshottam, and Dhanji Vallabhji Bombay; Messrs. Amirchand Khosla and Mahomed Taqi; Delhi; Messrs. Chainrai and Jessaram, Sind; with Lala Girdharilal, Amritsar, as Secretary, was appointed to frame the draft constitution of the Federation. Mr. Taqi was appointed Joint Secretary. It was resolved that the first general meeting of the Federation should be convened in July next or earlier if possible, in Bombay.

The meeting then terminated.

"THE BADGE OF HELOTRY."

Photograph of the "Certificate of Indentity" which every Indian domiciled in the South African Union, however, well educated and well connected, is obliged to carry with him, if he wishes to leave the Union, even for a short time,—say, for a visit to India. The photograph of the emigrant as well as his thumb-marks have to be attached to this document and space is left for fresh thumb-marks on return to S. Africa.

NATIONAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

F. Y. A. RESULTS.

The following is the result of the F. Y. A. Examination of the National College, Bombay:—

The following Nos. have passed. 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 40 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 54 55 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 77 78 79.

80 candidates appeared, out of whom 67 passed.

To fulfil the great demand of publicity some prominent people of Delhi are going to float a limited national publicity. This concern will have a news supplying agency solely in the hands of Indian Nationalists Among promoters of the company are Mr Khapardo, Mr. Jaykar, Dr. B. Sen, Lala Bishan Sarup, Bawa Bhagwan Dass and other prominent workers. Prof. Shambhu Nath Chopra has consented to accept the directorship.

ANOTHER AMBUSH ON MILITARY.

EXCITING STRUGGLE AT CROSSBARRY

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

An exciting struggle lasting three hours, occurred at Cross barry, near Bandon, to-day.

Three hundred Sinn Feiners mined the road and ambushed eight lorries, containing police and the Military. Three lorries were burned, seven soldiers and policemen and four civilians were killed, five soldiers and policemen were wounded and several civilians were wounded.

SHIPPING AND MUNITIONS MINISTRIES ABOLISHED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

The House of Commons has adopted the Bill for abolishing the Ministries of Shipping and Munitions on March 31st.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HEROES OF K. 5.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT SEA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. March 23.

A moving ceremony took place at sea a hundred miles from Scilly Isles yesterday afternoon, when four thousand officers and men of the Atlantic fleet which is returning from a spring cruise, participated in a solemn service in Memory of its comrades of K. 5, which was lost with all hands on January 20th. The Admiralty description says that the force of six battleships, two battle cruisers, six light cruisers, seventeen destroyers and an aircraft carrier under the orders of Vice Admiral Sir Sidney Freemantle approached the scene of the disaster in an imposing formation. After the fleet had stopped its engines as far as typical seagoing weather would admit, colours were dropped to half mast and a memorial service was held aboard the flagship Revense. The rest of the fleet held funeral services and well-known hymns were sung. Aeroplanes in the meantime circled round the fleet in spite of the difficult flying conditions. A party of hundred seamen on the Revenge fired the three customary volleys, after which the "Last Post" was sounded. The "Land of Hope and Glory" was played as the officers and men left the quarter deck. The ceremony terminated with the hoisting of colours and the fleet resumed cruising dispositions and proceeded up the channel homewards.

ZIONIST DELEGATION TO AMERICA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 22.

A Zionist Delegation headed by Doctor Weizmann is proceeding to America on Thursday to open a twenty-five million sterling fund to initiate the establishment of a national home in Palestine. The famous Professor Unstein is accompanying the delegation to make the appeal on behalf of the Palestine University Fund.

DEATH OF SIR A. WEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West.

The late Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West P.C. G.C.B. was a clerk in the Admiralty; assistant secretarf to Sir C. Wood and the Duke of Somerset; secretary to Sir C. Wood at the India office, and later to Mr. Gladstone when Prime Minister. He worked as chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; served on the Prison Commission and was Vice-Chairman of the Leciensing Commission. He was a director of the Northern Assurance, and member of the Council of Foreign Bondholders. Born in 1832, he was created G.C.B. in 1902 and was Alderman L.C.C. His publications were "Recollections" (1899; "Memoir of Sir Henry Keppel" (1905); "One City and many men" (1908).

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 6 p.m. Mar. 22.

Barcelona.—The Communications Conference has adopted article seven of the draft convention, dealing with restrictions on the liberty of transit and providing for maintenance of the principle of freedom of transit without affecting measures of national security which each state may need to take in emergency.

Article ten, abrogating all previous International agreements as incompatible with the proposed convention, was referred to a sub-commission. Some countries were in favour of preservation of the existing Treaties alongside the Convention an others headed by Japan urged complete abrogation of past Treaties.

Article eight providing for the utmost freedom of transit during war compatible with the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, was also referred to a

CABLE ITEMS.

St. Johns (New Brunswick).—The British steamer City of Colombo, for New York has run ashore in the Bay of Fundy in a dense fog and is making water in three holds. Assistance is being sent.

Cannes.—Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. Gordon Lowe, famous as a Tennis player, has been arrested at the Cannes Tennis Courts and is charged with stealing a pocket book said to contain five thousand francs

ESHER REPORT.

COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS NOT UNANIMOUS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

The report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to consider the findings of the Esher Report, is not altogether unanimous. Three out of fifteen resolutions in which the report is embodied, have given rise to dissent. Messrs. Sinha and Samarth agree with other members that the Army in India should not as a rule, be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India, except for purely defensive purposes or with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council in very grave emergencies, but they do not subscribe to the view that Indian troops be employed on garrison duties overseas at the expense of His Majesty's Government and with the consent of the Government of India.

In another case, Messrs. Samarth, Majumdar, Sinha, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy and Colonel Gidney totally dissent from the resolution, which recommended that as the Government of India Act did not warrant differentiation between India and England in the matter of Army administration, and that as it was desirable to assimilate the system of army administration in India to that in the United Kingdom and also in order to emphasise the ultimate supremacy of civil power, the Commander-in-Chief should, without prejudice to his official precedence, cease to be a member of the Executive Council and that the portfolio of Defence, including Supply, be entrusted to a civilian member of the Executive Council, assisted by an army council, including the Commander-in-Chief and other high military experts and a certain number of civilians, more or less on the model of the Army Council in England.

Bhai Mansingh, a Sikh member from the Punjab, would prefer that in selecting candidates for the King's Commissions, regard be had particularly to the interests of classes that supplied greater number of men to the army.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 22.

Swami Govindanand, Mr. Lalchand and Kazi Khudabux carried a vigorous propaganda to boycott the Governor's visit. They addressed several meetings and on the 18th inst went round all the bazars, exhorting people to boycott the Governor's visit. The merchants observed "hartal" on the 21st. The shopkeepers welcomed the proposal. On Saturday the Swami led the Tilakalaya volunteers' procession, preaching "hartal" and the Congress message. In the evening an overcrowded public meeting was held, Mr. Lalchand presiding. Swami Govindanand exhorted the people to boycott the Governors visit and the merchants to observe 'hartal" he requested the people to religiously observe non-violence. Mr. Lalchand, the president also emphasised non-violence. On Sunday the Swami and Shikarpuri volunteers went in procession asking merchants to observe non-violent "hartal. On Monday the "hartal" was complete in the city. Cantonment shops also closed.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF THE M. D. EXAMINATION 1921.

BRANCH I (MEDICINE.)

The following candidates have passed the M. D. Examination of 1921 in the Medicine Branch:—Kishinchand Motumal Bulchandani, Laxman Divakar Dhavale, Babu Bhai Kashidas Kothari, Phiroz Framji Soonawala.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN JAPAN?

(Continued from page 8.)

Japan's annexation of the peninsula ten years ago, met with the approval of most of the foreigners who were then resident in the country, but the heavy hand of the Japanese administration led to the "Independence" agitation of 1919, which was put down with great cruelty, and hundreds of suspected persons were sent to prison without trial. Korea is now being governed by a "reform" administration which avows for its purpose the "winning" of the Korean people. Already certain liberal measures have been put into effect but the demonstration of goodwill for which Koreans are asking, the release of the political prisoners, has not yet been made. Many English and Americans doubt whether even this gesture would "win" the people; they say the wounds are too deep ever to be healed. Korea is another Ireland, they say.

Japan and America.

When Japan, however, is faced with a power that is not weak in the same way as China or Korea, her attitude is different. Mr. Chaffee writes, that, in spite of the American Yellow Press and the Californian Anti-Japanese Propaganda, he found the Japanese themselves uniformly courteous towards the Americans. He went out with the idea that Japan was exceedingly dangerous to America as a naval and military power. He came back with that spectre shattered and with a very poor idea of Japanese mechanical efficiency in comparison with that of America. He found that the Yellow Press in America had been immensely exaggerating the threatening attitude of Japan. I shall try to tell these further facts in a second article.

(To be continued.)

ALL ROUND ACTIVITY IN GUJERAT.

STUDENTS' SHARE OF WORK.

REVIVAL OF SPINNING.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The organising Secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have sent the following report:—

A meeting of the Gujarat Rajakiya Mandal was held on January 16th, when provisional rules were adopted for organising forthwith the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee was to consist of 100 members of whom 90 would be elected on the basis of population by the members enrolled on the Taluka Committees till 28th February, as follows:—Ahmedabad 27, Kaira 22, Broach 10, Panch Mahals 10 and Surat 21. The remaining 10 were to be co-opted by the elected representatives to represent minorities and the Native States. The Taluka organisers appointed under the above rules, concentrated their attention during the last two months on enlisting members and toured round hundreds of villages for the purpose. Volunteers including students of national schools and colleges materially helped in organising Committees in many areas. Files of students dressed in *khadi* uniforms, singing national songs and nagar *kirtans* marked the distinguishing feature of the Congress propaganda. The total numbers of members enrolled till the 28th February was 8,191 in Ahmedabad district, 6,208 in Kaira district, 4,100 in the Panch Mahal district, 1,611 in Broach district (figures incomplete) and 9,885 in Surat district, making a total of 29,995 in the whole of Gujarat. It is interesting to note that 700 ladies have joined the Congress Committee in the Surat district.

Special mention must be made of the students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, who suspended their studies and were deputed on the Congress work in the different Talukas, altogether 20 students were sent to 11 Talukas where they covered nearly 80 villages. Though they were sent rather late they very soon inspired local workers with fresh enthusiasm and substantially helped in increasing Congress membership. About 20 students of the Swaraj Asharam at Ahmedabad helped in enlisting members in the Ahmedabad city.

Meetings of all the Taluka Committees except three were held on the 6th instant, when the fixed number of representatives were elected on the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee; and the local Secretaries and Managing Committees were generally elected. The first meeting of the elected representatives was held on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhiji, when 60 out of 89 (the representative from Vagra Taluka being not yet elected) members were present. After some preliminary objection were disposed of, the meeting co-opted 10 members comprising 5 Mahomedans, 1 lady, 1 member of the Depressed Classes and 3 subjects of Native States.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Gujarat Vidyapith has been engaged in varied activities during the last three months. The Maha[illegible]dyalaya which started with 59 students, has now nearly 200 students on its rolls. It has drawn students from all over the presidency and a few from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras. The principal event of the period under report is the new direction given to the student movement by a resolution adopted by the Senate in January recommending the introduction of spinning and Hindoostani to the exclusion of every other branch of study in all educational institutions. Just about that time 25 senior students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya decided to justify the name of the hostel which they had christened Swaraj Ashram by suspending their studies and taking to the spinning wheel. After living a life of strict discipline and undergoing preliminary training under the guidance of Acharya Gidwani, they are distributed in the different parts of the province to start rural centres of spinning and Non-Cooperation.

The normal activities on the academic side have also been progressing at the same time. The Vidyapith has issued a complete scheme of studies for schools and colleges.

Prof. Swaminarayan was immediately after his resignation appointed Vice-principal of the Bombay Mahavidyalaya which was just being organised. Mr. F. K. Amin is in charge of the spinning department at the Swaraj Ashram in Ahmedabad, and Mr. B. S. Deshpande has been attached to the Registrar's office. Mr. L. G. Patel is serving on the staff of the Bombay College.

In accordance with the requests of the non-cooperating students in all parts of the country, the Vidyapith has organised examinations in the course of every Indian University. As many as 545 candidates are appearing for the Vidyapith Matriculation examination now in progress.

Two colleges, 8 high schools, 4 Anglo-vernacular schools and 4 primary schools have been affiliated to the Vidyapith. Moreover 27 national schools including 10 high and middle schools have been started in Gujarat. It should be noted that the Borsad High School and the institutions managed by the Charotar Educational Society of Anand and the Modasa Society, all of which own valuable buildings have been nationalized during the period under report.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Two municipalities in Gujarat have hitherto followed out the Congress mandate. The Municipality of Nadiad had nationalized its schools before December last. Since then the Ahmedabad Municipality has also removed Government control over its 51 schools and refused Government educational grant, amounting to about one lakh of rupees.

Elections to the Surat Municipality were also fought out on the 9th instant on the issue of nationalization of schools, when 37 out of 40 elective seats were won by non-cooperators. It may be noted that the elections were managed in a clean and dignified manner and practically at no expense. All wasteful expenditure on *gharries* and refreshments for voters being scrupulously avoided.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

During the period under report the following pleaders have suspended their practice:—

Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Keshavlal Amthashankar, B.A., LL.B., of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dalsukhbhai L. Shah, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Purshottamdas M. Shah, B.A., LL.B., of Godhra.

Gujarat Lavad Mandal was organised in December last to take all necessary steps for arranging the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The rules and the forms framed thereunder have been prepared and published. It is hoped to develop arbitration work at an early date.

SWARAJ ASHRAMS.

The Swaraj Ashram at Ahmedabad as mentioned above has been started as a hostel for those college students, who suspend their studies and go through a preliminary training in spinning and village work. Since then the leading non-cooperators of Surat district have organised a Swaraj Ashram at Surat. The Ashram has been designed as a common home for the whole-time workers including students who pledge themselves to devote the current year to the Non-Cooperation propaganda. The Ashram has secured three bighas of land on which three tents and a temporary shed have been erected. Most of the Ashram workers have now settled down in the rural areas allotted to them. It is largely due to the efforts of these workers that the Congress memberships in the Surat district have reached the highest figure in Gujarat. A similar Ashram has been recently organised at Anand in the Kaira district.

SWADESHI.

The resolution of the Gujarat Vidyapith recommending the courses in spinning and Hindustani to the exclusion of other subjects has given a fresh impetus to the Swadeshi and the spinning movement in Gujarat. A few spinning-wheels are to be seen in almost all the national schools. In a few schools where enough wheels are provided, spinning is systematically practised by students over a certain age for two to four hours. It is but natural that the wheels should be easily transferred from the school to the home and that they should be articles of household furniture in an ever-increasing number. Regular spinning classes and spinning depots for giving wheels on hire and cotton for spinning have also been opened in different towns and villages. Merchants have formed themselves into Committees at several places for encouraging spinning in their areas by investing a certain amount of money in wheels and cotton. The merchants of Dohad under the leadership of Sheth Jeychand Hemchand have set probably the best example, in the matter by setting about 170 wheels at work and turning out about a maund of yarn every day. Complete statistics about the number of wheels at work and the spinning classes and depots in Gujarat are being collected. It is difficult to measure the consumption of Swadeshi goods in Gujarat. But the increasing number of *khadi* uniforms to be seen everywhere in Gujarat leave one in no doubt about the marvellous progress of Swadeshi in the province.

SURAT NEWS.

NON-COOPERATORS' VICTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 17.

The most important event of the last week was the Municipal Election. In some of the wards the seats were uncontested, there being as many candidates as there were seats. In others, however, there was a keen competition between the Non-Cooperation candidates and the Cooperation candidates. Except in a few cases, the candidates belonging to the Non-Cooperation party which is also known as the Congress party, have been elected by an overwhelming majority. The result, on the whole, shows that, out of 40 seats, more than 30 have been secured by the Non-Cooperationists.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET ON 31ST.

(Associated Press.)

BEZWADA, March 21.

The All-India Congress Committee meets at 1 p.m. on the 31st March at the Museum Hall. Admission to meetings will be restricted to the members only. Pandit Motilal Nehru arrives here on the 30th.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL WAGONS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

A communique states:—In consequence of representations as to the necessity for an alteration in the existing system of distribution of coal wagons in the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coalfields, the Government of India took the opportunity of the presence in Delhi of members of the Council and members of the Legislative Assembly, who were interested in this matter, to refer the question for discussion to an informal committee, the members of which represented producers and consumers. The informal committee sat on the 18th and 19th February, 1921, and as a result of their discussions, submitted a report containing their recommendations to the Government of India. A copy of the report is printed below. Subsequent to the submission of the report, a meeting was held by the Hon. Member of Commerce and Railway Departments on the 15th instant, at which the Hon. Sir A. R. Murray, Mr. N. C. Sircar, the Hon. Mr. Froom and Mr. A. M. Clark, Member of Railway Board, were present.

At this meeting it was agreed that it was necessary in the national interests that the Tata Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron Works should be kept going and that, if necessary, the Committee to be appointed in accordance with para. 9 of the informal committee's report should take special steps to ensure these Works receiving sufficient supplies for this purpose. It was also agreed that all necessary Government requirements, not specially provided for in the report, should have the same preference as public utility companies.

GOVERNMENT'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations made by the informal committee; subject to the modifications that the Iron and Steel Works must be ensured sufficient supplies to keep them at work and necessary Government requirements being given, the same preference as public utility companies, and subject to the right reserved by the Government of India to withdraw the system proposed by the informal committee and to adopt any other system, if they consider necessary or advisable.

The first meeting of the committee, proposed in para. 9 of the informal committee's report, will take place at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant, in the office of the Coal Transportation Officer. The first business of the committee will be to draw up a detailed scheme for the distribution of coal wagons, based on the recommendations of the informal committee, with the modifications accepted by the Government of India for submission to the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways in accordance with para. 19 of the report. After the acceptance of the detailed scheme, the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways will arrange for its introduction as early as possible.

LATE COMMISSIONER GEORGE FRENCH.

AN APPRECIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Commissioner Ajeet Singh (George French) who some forty years ago came in contact with the Salvation Army in the city of Bristol, was promoted to Glory in the city of Ahmedabad on March 15th 1921. He was attracted to the Salvation Army, and impressed by the zealous way they did their work, and it was not long before he himself applied to be admitted to the Training Home, and after a term of service in that Institution, he was sent out to the Provinces of the British Field, where he commanded some of the largest Corps.

He served in Holland and Korea. After three years with the Korean people the Commissioner received a call for India. Those of us who have been closely associated with Commissioner French know how earnestly he did his work,—no self-denial was too great and no difficulties seemed to discourage him, and though not a young man he had made up his mind that not only would he wear the clothes of the Indians, but enter fully into their life, and was struggling hard to grapple with the difficulties of the new language. Commissioner French loved his work, and literally gave himself in the interests of the people of this land.

A fortnight ago the Commissioner planned to do a tour in Gujarat and Panch Mahals, and in spite of being unwell, made a start, hoping that he would improve after getting away from Bombay, but on arrival in Ahmedabad it was found impossible for him to continue the tour.

Consequently he was confined to bed, but in spite of the best medical attention and all the nursing possible, he was taken from us. Through it all the beautiful spirit of our Leader was manifested. He realised after days of fighting with the fever which took his strength, that the end was near, and then he drew his wife and comrades around him and gave messages of love and affection to all, not forgetting the people for whom he had given his life,—the Gujaratis, the Marathis and the Bhils he wished to be especially remembered to.

He died a soldier, sheathing his sword like a warrior, awaited the final call of his God, stood to attention and entered into that fuller life to receive the 'Well done! good and faithful servant.' On March 15th the Commissioner was laid to rest in the Camp Cemetery, Ahmedabad, with full Salvation Army honours, the service being conducted by Brigadier Jeva Prakas (Gore) and Major Fnana Dasen (Barnet).

A communiqué states:—A report has been received of a murder committed in Gurudaspur District, in which a murderer with a kirpan killed his nephew and his nephew's mother. This is the first reported case in which a kirpan has been used as a weapon.—(A. P.).

MILL-OWNERS AND PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS.

DEMAND FOR EQUITABLE AGREEMENT.

Discontentment has been prevailing among the piece-goods merchants of Bombay owing to some one-sided conditions in their agreements with the Millowners of Bombay. It appears that the existing contracts between the piece-goods merchants and the millowners are made generally in favour of the millowners who are now acting almost unmindful of the interests of the merchants. One of the inequitable terms in the existing contracts seems to be the one relating to the delivery of goods. According to the existing contracts, the millowners do not hold themselves bound to deliver the goods to the merchants at any fixed time, except "when the goods are ready." On account of this, the merchants have to suffer terribly sometimes. For instance, if an individual merchant enters into an agreement with a millowner for a quantity of cloth, the millowner will only bind himself to deliver the goods "as soon as they are ready" but not before the market goes down or soars high.

For the purpose of adopting some measures to get these matters mended a meeting of the piece-goods merchants was held on Saturday at the Piece-goods Merchants' Association Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ratilal Bhagwandas when a committee was appointed to approach the millowners and to request them to alter the terms of the agreement in a more equitable fashion.

HALOL BHIL CONFERENCE.

MR. GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, March 21.

Messrs. Dalasukhbhai, Girdharilal, Vadilal, and Mukadam attended the agriculturists' meeting at Chalali. Speeches were delivered and as a result hundreds took oath for temperance.

The Bhil Conference will be held at Jhalod in the first week of April. Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee has accepted the presidentship. Mahatma Gandhiji will preside over the Halol Taluka conference to be held in the second week of April at Halol.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The seventh general election for the commissionership of the Calcutta Corporation came off today. There was not much enthusiasm. Only 19 out of the 25 wards were contested and out of these in 5 wards, rival candidates withdrew. Early in the day, except in two wards, all commissioners were elected.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 13.

A public meeting was held at Rajkot on the 11th instant on the National Maidan to explain the Congress Creed. The work of enrolling members is going on. The number of members is 125 to-day.

The local High School students are reported to have gone on strike, because the Headmaster has unjustly punished some boys of the Matriculation class.

A weekly national concert has been arranged, to keep the public enthusiasm alive.

The work of the pandal for the Political Conference is begun, and the accommodation is made for seven thousand persons.

News has come from Mansa that the Taluka Parishad, which was to have been held there, has been prohibited by the State authorities. The public has decided to hold the Sessions in the Gaekwar's Territory. Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta is to preside. The sessions will begin on the 20th instant.

BURMA NEWS.

REVEREND'S TRIAL AND HARTAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 22.

Monday's *hartal* was marked by a complete absence of disorder in Rangoon. Vehicles resumed work in the evening. Rickshaws and gharries were subjected to moral pressure in the morning and they withdrew from the streets subsequently. Most of the mills were disorganised or wholly workless. Newspapers offices worked with reduced staffs. General appearance to-day was that of a public holiday.

The trial of the Rev. U. Ottama by the District Magistrate of Pypon has been postponed to enable the accused to apply under section 526 C. P. C. to the Chief Court for transfer of the case to the Sessions Court on the ground that the trying Magistrate had taken part in the investigation of the case against the accused. Defence wanted the accused to be tried by an English judge.

The B. O. C. strike did not take place, their representatives not attending, one being engaged in the Court and the other expressing inability to act. A meeting is going to be held to-day, with other representatives.

Mr. U. Nhappy, retired Government servant and for some years member of the Legislative Council and a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A., died on Saturday at the age of 65. He was a member of the Burma deputation that waited on Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in December 1917, when separate treatment of Burma was requested.

MR. GANDHI AT AMRAOTI.

ON VIRTUE OF TOLERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 20.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here yesterday evening. A band of nearly a hundred and fifty volunteers with Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, a selfless and sincere worker of Berar at its head had gone to Badnera to receive him. It is curious to note that the so-called distinguished leaders, lawyers and others, were conspicuous by their absence.

After ceremonial reception the Mahatmaji motored to a bungalow nearly 3½ miles from the town. People thronged on both the sides of the road in numbers simply to catch a glimpse of this great leader.

He addressed a big meeting of the ladies. Ornaments and coins of silver and gold were thrown at his feet at the close of his lecture. Afterwards Mahatmaji appeared on the raised platform in the grounds of the Nekolet Park. Never before had people gathered in such large numbers at Amraoti.

After having paid a glowing tribute to the sacred memory of his able assistant Mr. Patwardhan (who was staying here with his brother) Mahatmaji touched upon the subject nearest to his heart in an altogether new way.

COMPLETE TOLERANCE.

Speaking upon the spirit of tolerance he remarked that he had many points of difference with Mr. Khaparde. But he would not for that reason permit even the slightest abuse to escape his lips; nor would he tolerate anybody doing it while he poses as his follower. But he advised the audience not to get any service done from him by way of asking him to move some proposals or questions in the Council. But on the other hand he urged every one to serve him in his need. To refuse, to supply him water or deny any social help was worse than violence, and he strictly warned them to abstain from such practices. He said he would even nurse Lord Chelmsford if he were ill and would not shrink to remove his urine with his own hands if necessary.

Turning to the problem of alcoholic drink he advised every one to become Dr. Cholker or Dr. Paranjpye and strain every nerve to save his or her brothers from that vice. To those people who struggled hard to touch his feet he said if there were any in our nation whose feet were worthy to be touched it were their brothers addicted to drink. "Fall flat at their feet," he said. "And imploringly dissuade them from such condemnable habits which throw the whole nation in misery."

He then touched upon the question of untouchability relating his pathetic experiences in S. Africa,—how he did the work of sweepers and scavengers. If there were men who deserved our utmost honour and worship they were the 'Bhangis'; and he advised the audience to heartily extend their sympathies towards these brothers on terms of equality.

GO IN FOR SPINNING.

Lastly he urged every one to work wholeheartedly, to popularise spinning and weaving and to bring about, with strenuous efforts, the internal reform; and added that if they all did this in a spirit of perfect non-violence, Swaraj within seven months would not prove a Utopian hope.

At the close of the lecture a large sum was collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund; besides the ornaments from the ladies. There was also a meeting of all the Berar workers. Mahatmaji left this place by the night train.

REPRESSIVE AND PRESS LEGISLATIONS.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

An extraordinary gazette publishes the personnel of the two committees appointed by the Governor-General in Council on repressive legislations and press legislations. The Committee to examine the repressive laws would consist of Dr. Sapru as Chairman, Sir William Vincent, Sir Sivaswami Aiyar, Dr. Sarbhadhicari, Mr. Samarath, Mr. Bhurgri, Dr. Gour, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. E. Hammond.

This committee will examine the following Regulations and Acts: The Bengal State Offences Regulation of 1804, the Madras Regulation 7 of 1808, the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation, 1918, the Madras Regulation 2 of 1819, the Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827, the State Prisoners' Act, 1850, the State Offences' Act, 1857, the Forfeiture Act, 1857, the State Prisoners' Act 1858, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911, the Defence of India (Criminal Law amendment) Act 1915, and the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919.

The Following [illegible] the personnel of the Committee appointed to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, the Indian Press Act 1910, and the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act 7 of 1908:—Dr. Sapru, Chairman, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Seshaghiri Aiyar, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Bhakshi Sohanlal, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Babu J. N. Muckerjee and Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali.

Both these Committees will report to the Governor-General in Council and meet at a time appointed by the Chairman.

About 61 men of Loco, Carriage and Wagon Departments of the Bengal Provincial Railway, a narrow gauge line, covering only thirty-four miles, suspended work on Friday, demanding 35 per cent. increase of pay, as a result of which no train is running and booking is stopped.—(A. P.)

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

MR. ANDREWS ON ASIATIC COMMISSION.

COMPLETELY DISSATISFIED.

FATAL VICTORY OF ANTI-ASIATICS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. C. F. Andrews discussed the findings of the South African Asiatic Commission as cabled to the "Times of India" and expressed himself as altogether dissatisfied with them.

The long established rights such as those of land tenure in the uplands of Natal were to be summarily taken away, and in this manner a deliberate repudiation was suggested of the agreement made between the South African and the Indian Governments when Indians were sent out under indenture, and the segregation policy put forward by the Commission appeared to Mr. Andrews no less serious than the land policy. Under cover of voluntary segregation, new powers were to be given to the local authorities which would almost inevitably result in virtual race segregation of Indians in nearly every part of Transvaal and Natal. Mr. Andrews feared that if the recommendations of the commission were to be carried out, Indians would be racially segregated from the Europeans within ten years' time in almost every part of the South African Union. Outside the Cape Province the licensing proposals were not quite clear in the abbreviated form in which they appeared in the cablegram, but it seemed clear that no real relief was to be granted from the hardships of the present situation.

NO REPEAL OF TRANSVAAL LAW.

A further and most serious piece of news has been cabled, namely that the Asiatic Commission did not propose any repeal or modification of the obnoxious Transvaal Law of 1885 which has been at the root of all the mischief in the past in that province.

Mr. Andrews ended by saying that all the admirable work carried out by Sir Benjamin Robertson's visit and embodied in the recently published report of Government of India seemed to be quite unregarded by the Asiatic Commission. Indeed, as far as the Commission's findings were concerned, Sir Benjamin Robertson had been left on one side and the anti-Asiatic party in South Africa had gained a fatal victory. The tide in Africa appeared to be running very strongly against Indians and if the Commission's recommendations were accepted, the position of Indians in Natal and Transvaal would become even more intolerable in future than they had been in the past.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

NEED FOR MORE LIGHT.

We have received many inquiries from Indian merchants interested in the resumption of trade relations with Russia, asking for information about the Anglo-Russian Trade agreement which has now been concluded. Since the war there is no Russian Consul in Bombay, and we believe that in the whole of India there is now only one Russian Consul at Calcutta. And the only possibility of obtaining any information at all was the Russian Bank. Accordingly, a representative of "The Chronicle" called on Mr. Muli, Manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, yesterday and interviewed him on the subject. Mr. Muli, who was very courteous to our representative, said that his Bank had no more information regarding the nature of the Agreement than what was contained in Reuter's telegram. He seemed to think that the agreement affected England more directly and only in a way the other parts of the British Empire. Though his Bank was known as the Russian Bank, they were very much out of touch with the State of affairs in Russia and since 1916, they had been forced to become more a French and Eastern Bank carrying on business in China and other Eastern countries. Otherwise, perhaps, they might have had to shut down. Mr. Muli, however, assured our representative, that he would only be too pleased to furnish any information whenever he received it.

There will, of course, be great disappointment among Indian merchants owing to the absence of any detailed information concerning the Agreement. India can supply Russia with many things that she needs most at the present time, particularly bags, leather, boots, textiles and above all tea and coffee. The difficulty is in regard to credit and after the fate of the Rouble Notes and the Russian Rouble Bonds, people are anxious to be fully assured on this head, and it is a pity that more definite information is lacking.

TAKE PEPS

THE best safeguard against the chest and throat troubles due to changeable temperature is to take a few Peps every day.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 22.

The disturbance in the North has given local rain in Kashmir and Central Punjab, few falls occurred in North Bengal and Assam, Sonamarg.

Forecast:—Increase in Bengal and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a very light fall of rain. Skies are moderately clouded there and at Ambala but are clear at other stations. Humidity is nearly normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi and is in defect elsewhere. Temperature is considerably higher than usual both by day and by night. A dust storm has occurred at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the west of the division. Temperature is considerably higher than usual by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal at Karachi, in excess at Bikaner and in defect at other stations. Day temperature is normal at Karachi, but higher than usual elsewhere; night temperature is normal at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Mount Abu and above the average at other stations in the division. Duststorms have occurred at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and are generally clear elsewhere. The air remains damper than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West and is slightly below the average at Veraval; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot, Veraval and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is above normal both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Nizamabad where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad; night temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has given a very light fall of rain at Rawalpindi and some duststorms in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the south-west Punjab and north Rajputana. It is giving light to moderate cloud in Cutch, lower Sind and submontane Punjab and moderate or rough sea at Karachi and Okha. Temperature is generally higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay, the excess above normal remaining considerable in the Punjab. The depression is moving eastwards into the Punjab hills.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st March, 1921:—

The disturbance in the north has caused local rain in the North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in Kashmir. A few light falls have also occurred in Assam, Sonamarg reports an inch and a half and Drosh one inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 22nd MARCH 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade		Humidity	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total fall from 1st June to date.	Departure from 1st June to date.
NEAR GUJARAT—						
Rajkot	85.7	57.0	66	..	4.64	—4.62
Do.						
Veraval	91.7	62.0	58	..	0.06	—3.64
Do.						
Mount Abu	85.2	73.0	41	..	0.17	—2.88
Do. (10th)	90.1	75.8	54	..	0.17	—2.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.6	61.7	66	..	0.06	—1.16
Rawalpindi	84.6	44.0	35	..	2.55	—4.63
Lahore	89.6	55.2	51	..	0.03	—2.62
Hissar	93.8	65.0	39	..	0.11	—1.55
Ambala	87.0	55.0	62	..	3.38	—1.84
Delhi	89.0	62.2	75	..	1.35	—1.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.4	65.1	59	..	1.50	—1.18
Muttra	98.0	63.4	45	..	1.20	—0.80
Fhansi	94.4	64.4	44	..	2.36	—1.73
Cawnpore	79.7	64.7	75	..	2.61	—0.53
Allahabad	93.6	65.0	55	..	2.04	—1.07
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	99.0	64.8	32	..	0	—1.07
Kotah	95.4	74.5	39	..	0.26	—1.03
Ajmer	89.2	72.6	36	..	0.22	—1.03
Jaipur	96.0	66.0	27	..	0.44	—0.90
Kotah	92.7	76.0	18	..	0.06	—0.47
Mount Abu	84.1	66.8	17	..	0	—1.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.2	67.3	30	..	0	—0.46
Dwarka	90.2	74.8	57	..	0	—0.69
Veraval	89.4	72.8	68	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	93.8	68.0	39	..	0	—0.44
Bhavnagar Para	95.7	66.0	75	..	0	—0.45
Surat	98.0	70.0	74	..	0.07	—0.33
Ahmedabad	97.2	69.4	33	..	0	—0.34
Deesa	97.4	68.4	35	..	0	—0.50
Baroach	99.7	66.9	29	..	0.08	—0.74
Cambay	101.3	69.1	50	..	0.47	—0.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.0	61.2	31	..	1.19	—1.34
Nagpur	108.0	69.2	30	..	0.50	—1.20
Ramagundam	102.4	68.6	35	..	0.20	—0.93
Khandwa	104.4	68.4	30	..	0.46	—0.76
Akola	100.9	71.8	33	..	0.10	—1.79
Amraoti	98.6	70.2	37	..	0.06	—1.98
Raipur	95.7	64.8	36	..	0.39	—2.45
Chanda	97.6	75.0	43	..	0.18	—0.29
Raipur	95.0	69.0	45	..	2.20	+0.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	100.3	78.8	61	..	0	—0.95
Ratnagiri	98.3	73.1	60	..	0	—1.88
Marmagao	99.8	75.4	47	..	0.15	—2.04
Karwar	101.4	74.8	85	..	0	—1.06
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
MYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.0	67.9	29	..	0	—1.33
Ahmednagar	96.0	64.4	46	..	0.15	—1.15
Poona	97.0	61.1	72	..	0	—1.58
Sholapur	101.2	69.1	49	..	0.09	—1.41
Jalgaon	98.2	68.8	54	..	0	—1.80
Nowgaon	98.1	69.2	80	..	3.07	—0.41
Aurangabad	101.3	67.1	28	..	0	—1.27
Nizamabad	103.1	69.5	45	..	0.48	—1.27
Hyderabad	101.6	73.0	77	..	0.01	—2.35
MADRAS AND MYSORE—						
Madras	91.9	75.7	67	..	5.77	+1.96
Calicut	86.4	74.1	85	0.10	9.81	+0.69
Cochin	92.8	77.2	75	..	16.47	+4.19
Colombo	86.4	74.2	66	..	29.39	+6.68
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABARIAN AND MYSORE—						
Kavaipatnam	90.2	71.1	82	..	1.72	—2.05
Calicut	103.0	72.2	52	..	0.38	—1.87
Cuddapah	101.1	73.8	56	..	5.10	—1.87
Madras	96.8	81.8	84	..	34.97	+10.26
Bangalore	91.0	66.0	66	..	3.50	—0.14
Coimbatore	96.8	70.4	70	..	11.35	+0.76
Chittoor	97.7	74.0	73	..	17.01	+13.82
Negapatam	89.1	78.7	80	..	31.49	+20.35

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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¶ DON'T get hold of the idea that there isn't any business doing nowadays. There certainly is. It only requires looking for.

¶ DON'T imagine that the orders will come in of their own accord. They will not. If you want them you must go after them and bring them home and the best and surest way to get them is by judicious advertising.

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THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

VOTING ON GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 21.

The Madras Legislative Council commenced sittings to-day for the purpose of voting on demands for grants under budget. In opening the business, the President explained that nine days would be allotted for voting of which one day each would be devoted to land revenue, one day to non-European education, and another to Public Works Department. On other heads of budget three hours each were allotted. Quite a large number of resolutions were withdrawn and the agenda was considerably reduced thereby. After sitting the whole of the day the entire list of the motions on the budget was gone through under land revenue.

The chief resolution was one moved by a member for the Madras University urging reduction of one lakh from the grant of 55 lakhs under the charges for the district administration. The object with which, the mover said, the motion was brought was to enforce the policy of retrenchment. Notwithstanding the exhortation of the Finance Member in favour of such a policy Government had negatived several motions which aimed at reduction of expenditure. The Government would give proof of the earnestness to carry out a policy of retrenchment by accepting this modest reduction. The Revenue Member replied that all were agreed as to the necessity for economy and Government had voluntarily surrendered certain items in the budget as probable savings. Under very many sub-heads the Government had shown probable savings to draw the attention of the officers to the necessity for retrenchment. The mover pressed the resolution to a division and it was carried against Government by a majority of 45 votes to 31. Another resolution also carried against Government was to reduce grant of Rs. 16,61,000 by Rs. 1,50,000 under head of Survey and Settlement Operations. Under the Land Records also a provision of Rs. 2,57,000 was deleted in spite of much pleading on the part of the Government.

Altogether the day's session resulted in reduction of Rs. 7,57,000 out of a total demand of Rs. 216 lakhs under Land Revenue.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

DEMANDS FOR GRANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At the Bengal Council meeting today forty-three motions were considered on demand for grant. Nawab Nawabali Chaudhuri moved that a sum of Rs. 1,29,24,000 be granted for expenditure under Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department. There were some 105 amendments for reduction of this great sum. Twenty-three amendments were withdrawn and the discussion centred upon the partition of Midnapore and Mymensing non-official members who moved two amendments refusing a grant of six lakhs for Mymensingh petition and seven lakhs twenty-five thousand for Midnapore partition. The Government opposed both the amendments but were defeated in both the cases by an overwhelming majority.

U. P. UNDER-SECRETARIES.

DECIDE TO WORK WITHOUT SALARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

The Council met at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Election of candidates by ballot for different committees took place. The President read to the council a communication from the Council Under-Secretaries expressing their desire to abide by the decision of the Council and stating that in accepting the posts, salary was no consideration with them but salaries now assigned were so derogatory to their position that they had decided to work without any salary. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis also declared his desire of not drawing his salary next year out of the provision of Rs. 24 thousand made in the Budget in view of the famine year.

Demand for education for about 50 lakhs and a half was voted without any reduction. There were many motions for reduction, but all were withdrawn after due explanation from the Minister. Discussion raged mainly round the inspection work and the provision made for Boyscout movement. It was urged that more was spent on inspection than extension of education.

Mr. Kelkar, the Minister replied that sanction was required from the Secretary of State for the appointment of inspectors. They had more aided schools under their control. It was also pointed out on behalf of the Government that relations of inspectors with local bodies were very complicated at present. In view of the whole question to be placed before the standing committee for Education Department, the motions were withdrawn.

The non-official view as regards the Boyscout movement itself was favourable. Members protested against the Government for having made a contract with the Y.M.C.A., for five years for providing the services of an organizer. The reply was that no other agency being available and public opinion being in favour of the movement being started they had to enter into the contract. The Total demand under the medical head for about 10½ lakhs was passed except with a slight reduction.

A Burma Government resolution published abolishes the Burma Educational Syndicate in the new establishment of the Rangoon University, and the establishment of a Central Examination Board under the Commissioners of Examinations is indicated. The management of the provincial trust fund is transferred to the University examination Board and I. G. C.—(A. P.).

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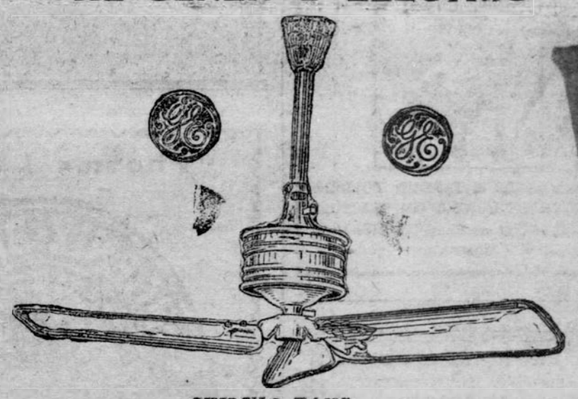

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